DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Continued cool; winds mostly fresh northerly.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,500. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recover sharply.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Executive Council of the Transvaal was engaged last night in drafting a reply to the British note. It will probably be submitted to the Volksraad to-day. It is generally believed that the Boers will accept the British terms. A destructive cyclone struck the Island of Bermuda and damaged property to the extent of perhaps $1,000,000, but no loss of life has been reported. Lady Curzon is proving very popular in India, and the Viceroy is entertaining extensively. A daring robbery occurred in London; a bank messenger in a cab was relieved of £12,000. An Iowa man has sent £800 to the Sunday school where he was taught forty years ago. Scientists of England and France exchanged greetings over the channel by wireless telegraphy. It is expected that the verdict of the Venezuelan boundary court will be rendered about Nov. 1. There is much excitement in the Province of Viscaya, and three regiments of Spanish troops have been sent there. Walter Wellman, the Arctic explorer, had a successful operation performed upon his leg, and may leave for this country in three weeks. Heavy floods have occurred in Upper Austria, and the Danube is rising rapidly. The illness of the Pope is said to be merely a cold, without fever; audiences have been suspended. The plague cordon around Oporto has been relaxed. The new Venezuelan tariff may put into effect the retaliatory clause of the Dingley bill. The German Minister at Washington denies that Germany has purchased any land in Brazil. The City of Santo Domingo is occupied by Gen. Guslito, and is tranquil; he promises not to interfere in politics.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The colossal White Star Liner Oceanic, the new glantess of the seas, arrived here yesterday after a most satisfactory voyage.

Several persons were injured in an accident, of which the cause is unknown, on the Great Northern Railroad near Havre, Mont.

The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and combinations was begun in Chicago. Less than half the State delegates were present. Addresses were made by Prof. J. W. Jenks, Prof. J. G. Brooks, and others.

Page 3.

State Senator George Chahoon relates a lively experience with bears while he was driving with Mrs. Chahoon in Clinton County.

Gov. Roosevelt, in a speech at the Walton Fair Grounds, alluded to the Dreyfus case, and to the necessity of the separation of Church and State.

The fast of Yom Kippur was very generally observed yesterday in this city. All the synagogues were crowded with worshippers. Many rabbis referred to the Dreyfus case.

The new aluminum gaff of the mainsail on the Shamrock was carried away yesterday while the yacht was on a trial spin over the New York Yacht Club course. Mr. Fife will henceforth be in command of the Shamrock and will sail her in the races.

Page 4.

Two men were injured last night, one fatally, by the explosion of a boiler at the docks of the West Shore Railroad in Weehawken.

Walter Slattery, a liveryman of Ardsley, N. Y., was thrown from his wagon and fatally hurt yesterday while racing with a bicyclist.

Officials of the Post Office are disturbed at the alleged loss or hundreds of circulars addressed to retail butchers and Mr. Van Cott has started an investigation.

The Poe Memorial Association of the University of Virginia will on Oct. 7, the fiftieth anniversary of the poet's death, unveil a bust of him at the university.

Winston Churchill, the author of "Richard Carvel," was in this city yesterday. In an interview he denounced the condemnation of Dreyfus and discussed the dramatization of novels.

Gordon Norrie of 377 Fifth Avenue yesterday filed plans for a brick wall to be erected along the southerly side of his back yard to screen the windows of an extension a furniture man is building.

President Schurman of the Philippine Commission returned to Cornell University and gave out a statement embodying his views on the Philippine problem. He believes in according to the natives a certain amount of tribal home rule.

Page 5.

It is now practically certain that the old route of the Dewey land parade below the Triumphal Arch will be finally adopted to-morrow.

Mrs. E. H. Brientnall of Newark, N. J., daughter-in-law of Lieut. Col. Brientnall of the Essex Regiment, was accidentally shot and killed by her husband yesterday.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, and Frank H. Platt were witnesses yesterday before the Mazet Committee. Both proved adepts in evading leading questions. Mr. Lauterbach offered to name the stockholders of the Ramapo Company if the list were kept from the public. Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Croker may be called to-day.

Page 7.

The funeral of Henry M. Alexander took place at Princeton yesterday.

Page 8.

The New Yorks overwhelmed the Chicago baseball nine yesterday on the Polo Grounds, making ten runs in one inning. The Brooklyns defeated the Pittsburgs at Washington Park.

The Stewards of the Brooklyn Jockey Club decided yesterday to refuse the entry of J. P. Robison's horse King Barleycorn for the rest of the meeting. Four out of six favorites won.

Judge Moore of Queens County yesterday granted an order applied for by ex-Mayor Gleason requiring the Queens County Democratic General Committee to change its basis of representation.

Yesterday was eventful for Roland B. Molineux. He was the cause of the rescue of a prisoner who tried suicide, and he was visited by his mother and wife. A move was made by his lawyers to force an early trial.

Franklin Allen, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, said yesterday that the Paterson (N. J.) Broad Silk Manufacturers' Association could not form a combination which would govern silkmakers in other parts of the country.

Page 9.

Dr. Charles A. Tinker of 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Frederick L. Colwell obtained a judgment against him for $50,000 damages and costs in 1897 for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Colwell.

Page 10.

The resignation of Secretary George William Ely was received yesterday by the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Ely has been chosen President of the Bankers' Trust Company.

Page 12.

John D. Rockefeller yesterday had the large force of men employed by him in the construction of his new road from his property, near Tarrytown, to the Goring Brook Road at work, and threatens a heavy suit for damages if the Village Trustees again interfere.

Page 14.

The amended dispensary law, which goes into effect Oct. 1, is expected to work partial reform in the present system of treating the poor of the city.

Judgment for $6,000 against the city was awarded the Electrical Power Company yesterday for conversion of overhead wires cut down by the city.

Southern cotton planters and capitalists of the East have started a movement by which the product is to be held in warehouses instead of being rushed to market in bulk, disastrously affecting the price for the grower.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power. —Adv.

CYCLONE STRIKES BERMUDA

No Deaths Are Reported, but Great Damage to Property.

LOSS MAY REACH $1,000,000

Houses Unroofed and Blown Down, Trees Uprooted, and Boats Sunk—Government Dockyard Damaged.

ISLAND OF BERMUDA, Sept. 13.—A cyclone swept over this island last night, doing heavy damage to public and private property, but no lives have been reported lost.

The weather looked threatening early Tuesday morning, with a falling barometer. The storm began with heavy rain at 2 P. M., after which there was a slight lull for a few hours, with the wind south-southeast and the barometer steadily falling. The wind suddenly backed to east, blowing with cyclonic gusts. From 8 P. M. to midnight it blew with hurricane force, and was at its worst from 1 to 1:45 this morning. Then, after a short lull, the wind changed to the southwest, when the principal damage was done, houses being blown down and others unroofed. Giant cedars were uprooted, ornamental and fruit trees were destroyed, and wharves were washed into the sea. So far no lives are reported as lost, but both ends of the island have yet to be heard from.

The telephone and telegraph poles and wires are down, causing a total interruption of business. There has been considerable damage at the military camp.

The City Hall, public gardens, and hotels and several public and private dwellings were also damaged and numerous small craft in the harbors were sunk or driven ashore. The British steamship Duart Castle, Capt. Seley, from Halifax Sept. 7 for the Windward Islands and Demerara, was to have left port at 4 P. M. yesterday, but the storm delayed her sailing.

Cedar Avenue was practically ruined, many of its trees being prostrated and others are badly injured.

The storm was the worst known here since the hurricane of 1880. In fact, many of the inhabitants say it exceeded that gale in violence. The weather at 4 P. M. to-day is mild and the storm has disappeared.

Information from the dockyard says the damage done there is serious. The breakwater is badly damaged. On Ireland and Boaz Islands everything is more or less injured. The loss is roughly estimated at £100,000.

At Somerset all the boats and small craft were destroyed, the trees demolished and houses unslated, or otherwise injured.

At Prospect Camp the damage is estimated at £3,000.

More than half a mile of the causeway connecting the mainland with St. George's is totally destroyed. It will cost from £12,000 to £15,000 to repair it.

News from St. George's received by a whaleboat says serious damage has been done there to trees, houses, &c. All the boats have been destroyed or badly injured.

Reports from outlying parishes are slowly coming in. They all show there have been great destruction of trees and serious injury to houses and other property. But, so far as can be learned here, there has been no loss of life.

No correct estimate of the amount of damage to private property can at present be obtained, but it will be fully £100,000.

An American Schooner Wrecked.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—The American schooner Mildred E., from San Blas for New York, stranded here yesterday. She is reported to be a total wreck. The cargo has been salvaged and the crew are going home. Trouble is arising over the wreckers looting the vessel.

FATALLY HURT BY AUTOMOBILE.

Vehicle Carrying the Son of ex-Mayor Edson Ran Over H. H. Bliss, Who Was Alighting from a Trolley Car.

H. H. Bliss, a real estate dealer, with offices at 41 Wall Street, and living at 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, was run over last night at Central Park West and Seventy-fourth Street. He was injured fatally.

Bliss, accompanied by a woman named Lee, was alighting from a south-bound Eighth Avenue trolley car, when he was knocked down and run over by an automobile in charge of Arthur Smith of 151 West Sixty-second Street. He had left the car, and had turned to assist Miss Lee, when the automobile struck him. Bliss was knocked to the pavement, and two wheels of the cab passed over his head and body. His skull and chest were crushed.

Dr. David Orr Edson, son of ex-Mayor Edson, of 38 West Seventy-first Street, was the occupant of the electric cab. As soon as the vehicle was brought to a standstill he sent Smith to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance, and until its arrival did all he could to aid the injured man. When he was taken to the hospital Dr. Marny, the house surgeon, said that Bliss was so seriously injured that he could not live.

Smith was arrested and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. It is claimed that a large truck occupied the right side of the avenue, making it necessary for Smith to run his vehicle close to the car. Dr. Edson was returning from a sick call in Harlem when the accident happened.

Mr. Bliss boarded at 235 West Seventy-fifth Street. The place where the accident happened is known to the motormen on the trolley line as "Dangerous Stretch," on account of the many accidents which have occurred there during the past Summer.

WILLS OF HOTEL FIRE VICTIMS.

Husband and Wife at the Windsor Left Property to Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 13.—The case of J. Q. A. Johnson, administrator, versus Richard M. Bourne, administrator, and the Newburyport Five Cents Savings Bank, which will be tried here on Friday before Judge Sherman, is one of unusual interest. Property worth about $60,000 is involved in the suit, which will recall the fatal Windsor Hotel fire in New York on March 17, 1899.

The plaintiff was appointed administrator of the estate of Alexander B. Johnson late of Newburyport, and the defendant is the administrator of the estate of Mary B. Johnson, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson perished in the Windsor Hotel fire. According to the plaintiff, each made a will bequeathing all property to the one who should survive, both to enjoy joint possession during their lifetime.

At the time of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson their property, consisting of railroad bonds and stages, and real estate mortgages, was deposited in the Newburyport Five Cents Savings Bank and the New York Safety Deposit Company. These securities were divided into different lots and placed in envelopes. A number of these envelopes, the value of the contents of which amounted to about half the value of the whole, were marked "Alexander B. Johnson," while the remainder were marked "Mary B. Johnson."

The plaintiff claims that all the property really belonged to Mr. Johnson, some of it being in trust in his wife's name, but none of it being given to her. She was only to receive the property if she survived her husband. The death of both made it impossible to carry out the provisions of the will. The couple had no children.

The husband's administrator brings suit to recover all the property. Mr. Bourne, the defendant, declares that Mrs. Johnson survived her husband. He denies that the wills were mutual, and claims that the securities belonged to Mrs. Johnson, and, therefore, have become the property of her administrator.

Swift, sure, clean, comfortable, roomy and refreshing are the Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

SILVER MEN IN CHICAGO.

Followers of Altgeld to Open Headquarters and Resist Any Attempt to Change the 1896 Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The proposed establishment of Bimetallic Club headquarters in Chicago has revived the suspicion that the radical silver men, of whom John P. Altgeld is the leader, are planning to break into the Democratic National Convention.

Failing to stampede the convention, which they fear will be controlled by the conservative element, it is expected the sixteen-to-one extremists will organize a bolt, as the sound-money wing did in 1896. Allen W. Clark, Secretary of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League, is in the city to-day to arrange for headquarters, and, as he is hobnobbing with Altgeld and Press Agent Devlin, the inference is drawn that the new scheme will have nothing to do with the regular Democratic organizations.

In short, the conservatives, whom Altgeld calls the "Expedientists," scent trouble in the air, and believe the ex-Governor is at the bottom of it all.

Secretary Clark and his colleagues have evolved a plan to consolidate all the silver organizations, open headquarters in Chicago, and prepare to resist any attempt to change a single silver in the platform of 1896.

$1,000,000 SUIT FOR TAXES.

State of Texas Will Begin Action Against a Railroad.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13.—A suit for nearly a million dollars has been ordered filed against the International and Great Northern Railroad for back taxes covering a period of twenty-five years.

The suit is brought to recover taxes for that period on property valued at $9,000,000, and the taxes will run into the millions.

This road has been exempt from taxation for twenty-five years by special legislative enactment, but the Commissioners contend that such exemption was unlawful and sue to recover the taxes for the entire period.

BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Scientists in England and France Exchange Greetings.

DOVER, Sept. 13.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science successfully exchanged courtesies to-day with the French Association for the Advancement of Science, now in session at Boulogne-sur-Mer, using wireless telegraphy for the purpose.

AN AMERICAN GIVES £800.

Iowa Man Sends Money to the Sunday School Where He Was Taught.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A gift of £400 has been received from Mr. James Woodward of Dubuque, Iowa, by the Wesleyan Chapel of Kirkby-Stephen out of gratitude for Sunday-school teaching received there forty years ago.

Mr. Woodward recently sent the chapel another contribution of the same amount.

WRECK ON GREAT NORTHERN.

Several Persons Injured in an Accident near Havre, Mont.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 13.—Advices received at the general office of the Great Northern Railroad and the divisional office of the railway mail service indicate that a serious wreck occurred on the road near Havre, Mont., last evening. The No. 4 overland passenger train was wrecked. The engine, tender, baggage and mail cars, and two ordinary coaches left the track. The mail car was badly damaged.

The injured are: Engineer Jones, arm broken; Fireman McDermott, back injured and ankle broken; Harry Lund, stockman, slightly; John Fleming, cattle buyer, slightly; Tom Mathews, internally injured, and Sheriff Tom Cleary of Fort Benton, slightly.

The cause of the wreck is not known, but it is supposed to have been due to spreading rails.

A KENTUCKY COAL LAND DEAL.

Four Thousand Acres Bought for a Proposed Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—Bloomfield & Co. have purchased from W. P. D. Bush 4,000 acres of land in and adjoining Uniontown. The deal has just been closed and is one of the biggest land sales made in Kentucky in recent years.

The purchase was made for the Kentucky Coal, Coke and Mining Company, a corporation now in the process of formation, which will have a capital of $2,000,000. The company, headed by Louisville investors, is soon to be incorporated and will begin business at once. It will proceed to develop the property by opening mines and establishing big coal elevators at Paducah and Memphis. The ground will be cleared and shafts sunk. In so short time the company proposes to have its mines in operation and will carry on an extensive business.

Land near Uniontown is known to be rich in coal, Union County lying in the heart of the coal fields. The property is located on the Illinois Central Railroad and the company will have no difficulty in getting ready a shipment for all the coal it mines. It is not known how many mines the company proposes to open.

The intentions of the proposed corporation indicate clearly that those interested in the concern have faith in the value of Kentucky coal and that they intend to push it on the markets. With the superior facilities, which the corporation claims it will have, it will be a lively competitor of the Pittsburg people as well as the other Kentucky companies.

PARROT WAS A GAS FIEND.

At Last Killed His Owner by Tearing Off Burner While She Slept.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Alice Knott, twenty-three years old, of 803 Twelfth Street, came to her death yesterday through the instrumentality of her pet parrot, an evil-dispositioned bird, who was cordially detested by everybody except his mistress, but who seemed to have a strong affection for her. He would follow her from room to room, and was never happy except in her presence. He was generally regarded as a devil by the negroes and as a bird of ill-omen by the whites. His unpopularity was increased by an uncanny habit of pulling the tips off the gas burners with his strong beak and inhaling the gas until it stupefied him. He was a gas fiend, a feathered victim of the gas habit.

While his young mistress was sleeping yesterday the parrot took off the gas tip in her room and started in a gas debauch. This time there was no one near to avert the consequences of his deed. When Miss Knott's relatives, alarmed by her long sidence, broke open the door they found her dead. Her little murderer was found half-unconscious by the door. When he found himself succumbing to the gas and was not rescued as usual by his mistress, he realized that something was wrong, and had wit or instinct enough to make for the door and shove his bill as far as he could underneath it. He recovered, and while the Coroner was in the house the malignant little bird was caught trying to turn on the gas again.

"Irish" Hat Was Made in Newark.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 13.—When Michael Draper arrived home yesterday from Ireland he presented a fine hat to his friend, William Quigley. The hat was bought in Ireland, and was presented as a genuine Irish hat from an Irishman to an Irishman. Mr. Quigley while admiring the hat happened to turn the sweatband down. Much to his surprise he read on the band the name of a Newark (N. J.) manufacturer as the maker.

Reopening of the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad.

The Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., which has been closed for some time, will be reopened on September 15 on the European plan. The Hygeia Hotel, which has been open all the season, will continue to serve its many patrons. Old Point Comfort, charmingly located and peculiarly blessed climatically, is rendered very attractive by the excellent service of these superb hostelries. The New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad and its connections maintain convenient train service between New York, Philadelphia, and Old Point Comfort.—Adv.

OTIS'S REMOVAL CONSIDERED.

Senator Scott Urges the General's Recall and Says the President Is Less Firm in His Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Senator Scott of West Virginia called on the President to-day to urge upon him the party and National necessity of recalling Gen. Otis or superseding him with a more acceptable commander in the Philippines.

On leaving the White House he informed a friend that he found the President less firm in his defense and support of Gen. Otis than on the occasion at an interview had not long ago.

THE PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA.

Strike Ordered on the Chicago Post Office Building—A Card Issued to Mr. McKinley by the Union.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—A strike of all the building trades in Chicago has been ordered because the cornerstone which President McKinley is scheduled to lay for the new Post Office is being cut in Maine by non-union labor. This was decided to-day, and as a consequence it is likely that not only will the stone laying have to be postponed, but the whole Fall festival on which preparatory work has been done for months may fall through. The city and Federal committees are in despair and are divided as to whether they should give in or fight the union.

The Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union of Chicago, at its regular meeting last night, voted to issue a card of honorary membership to "William McKinley, President of the United States." According to the plan the card of honorary membership will be presented to President McKinley on the morning of the day set for the ceremonies by George P. Gubbins, President of the Bricklayers and Stone Cutters' Union. In reference to this action the following dispatch from Washington was received:

"Mr. McKinley laid the matter before the Cabinet, by whom it was discussed for over an hour, the question being whether the President could sacrifice his dignity and accept the proffered honor and become a member of the National Stonecutters' Union or decline it and anger the unions.

"It is said at the White House that some unscrupulous Illinois Democrats have laid a plot to put the President in a hole. The fine Italian hand of ex-Gov. Altgeld is alleged to have engineered the scheme which is declared to be to force the President to take sides in the quarrels of the labor unions of Chicago."

LADY CURZON VERY POPULAR.

Season in India Has Been Brilliant Since Her Arrival.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—According to advices from India the season has been most brilliant. Since the State ball and the Viceroy's levee Lord and Lady Curzon have given a series of fortnightly dances at the Viceregal lodge which are greatly appreciated.

Lady Curzon, who is described as most popular socially, makes a handsome Vicereine. In addition to other amusements Lady Curzon has given a large garden party and children's fancy dress ball. She also attended the dances given by the Knights of the Black Heart and the Celestials.

Both of these societies are composed of bachelors and widowers, who take this method of returning compliments. They also gave a picnic, to which the Viceroy and the whole of Simla society were invited.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

Official Order Issued for Mail Exchanges with Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Under the parcels-post convention negotiated between the United States and Germany, which is to take effect Oct. 1, an order was issued to-day by the Post Office Department directing that parcel-post packages for destinations in Germany be admitted to the mails. Parcels must not weigh more than eleven pounds, nor measure more than three feet six inches in length, and six feet in length and girth combined.

Postage must be prepaid in full at the following rates: In the United States on "parcels" for Germany, 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound; and in Germany on "parcels" for the United States, 2 marks 40 pfennige for each parcel, whatever its weight.

A delivery charge of 5 cents in the United States and 20 pfennig in Germany may be collected of the addressee of each parcel.

INSURANCE COMPANIES SUED.

Proceedings Against Sixty-seven Fire Underwriters Started in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ind., Sept. 13.—An important anti-trust suit was brought here to-day by N. B. Hawkins, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank. It is against sixty-seven fire insurance companies doing business in Portland, while their local agents are also named as defendants, as is the local insurance board.

The complaint, which is a voluminous one in the form of injunction proceedings, alleges that the companies have an agreement or organization binding themselves to not take risks or issue policies except at stipulated rates. The local agents and local Insurance Board are named as defendants because, so the complaint alleges, they have an agreement or organization which provides that they shall not write insurance policies except the premium be the stipulated one.

It is further alleged that every policy must go through this local board, and if any deviation from price is noted, the policy is not O. K'd, and no policy is issued by the company.

The case will be a costly and tedious one. Companies in England, Canada, and Germany are included in the proceedings.

WED SECRETLY IN BRIDGEPORT.

Joseph Anderson of New Haven and Mary Lewis Surprise Their Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13.—Joseph Anderson, Jr., son of the Rev. Joseph Anderson of Waterbury, one of Connecticut's leading clergymen, and a member of the Yale corporation, was married yesterday at Bridgeport without his family or the family of the bride being aware that such a ceremony was to be performed. The bride was Miss Mary C. Lewis of Woodbridge, a small town on the outskirts of New Haven. She is prominent in New Haven society, and a niece of Gen. George H. Ford of this city.

Both Miss Lewis and Mr. Anderson had spent the Summer at Woodmont, a shore resort, where the Rev. Mr. Anderson has a Summer house near that of Gen. Ford, where Miss Lewis was visiting. The young couple had been inseparable during the Summer, and it was generally understood they were engaged, and that the wedding would be solemnized at the home of Miss Lewis in the Autumn.

That the couple should hasten matters and wed secretly in another town has caused quite a sensation in New Haven social circles.

Mr. Anderson was graduated from the Yale academic department in 1893, and from the Law School three years later. He was a prominent debater in college, and played on his class football team. He is now identified with the law firm of Anderson & Durwent of Waterbury.

None of the friends of the young people has seen them since the marriage took place, they having started on a wedding journey.

Reduced Fares to Philadelphia, via Royal Blue Line.

For the National Export Exposition, which opens at Philadelphia on September 14th and continues until November 30th, the ROYAL BLUE LINE will sell excursion tickets from New York at rate of $4.00 for the round trip, which includes admission to the Exposition. These tickets will be on sale from the opening of the Exposition and will be good for return until December 4th, inclusive. Stations in New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey, are foot of Liberty Street and South Ferry.—Adv.

TRUST CONFERENCE BEGUN

Less Than Half the State Delegates Were at Chicago.

W. W. HOWE CHOSEN CHAIRMAN

Addresses by F. H. Head, Prof. Jenks, Gov. Atkinson, Dudley Wooten, Prof. Brooks, and Others.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and combinations began here to-day with less than half the delegates appointed by the various States in attendance. New York, headed by W. Bourke Cockran, and Wisconsin were most numerously represented.

The meeting was held in Central Music Hall and was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Franklin H. Head, the Temporary Chairman appointed by the Civic Federation. The delegates listened to an address of welcome to Illinois by Attorney General Akin on behalf of Gov. Tanner, who by illness was prevented from appearing in person. Mr. Akin was followed by Dr. Taylor, who welcomed the delegates to Chicago on behalf of Mayor Harrison.

With the progress of the speaking it became evident that many of the delegates had come with firm convictions for or against trade combinations. The speech of Mr. Wooten of Texas, delivered in the afternoon, attacking trusts in a merciless manner, aroused the wildest enthusiasm in the ranks of the labor representatives and the delegations from many Western and Southern States, while the Easterners generally smiled critically and kept their arms folded.

The attempt to round the mass of delegates into working form resulted in considerable disorder. Suggestions for the making of a committee on programme and order to be followed in the next three days came from every part of the house with such rapidity that it was with difficulty that the temporary Chairman extracted the basis for resolutions which were finally adopted. This was not accomplished till W. Bourke Cockran and August Gans, a delegate representing the Knights of Labor, had become the centre of a scene which provoked unrestrained laughter, in which Mr. Cockran joined. The head of the New York contingent, in an endeavor to bring a little order out of the chaos, arose while Mr. Gans was, in a very loud tone, declaring that his colleagues which drowned the voice of the New York orator.

It was resolved finally that the Civic Federation, through its Chairman, Mr. Head, should conduct the meeting to-day, and that a Committee on Programme, consisting of one man from each State delegation and one from each organization, National in its scope, should be appointed. Local organizations in attendance were allowed to vote for the committeemen with the delegates from their State. The labor organizations did not secure recognition until vigorous speeches had been made by Mr. Gans and John W. Hayes, also a Knight of Labor delegate. Mr. Hayes created something of a sensation by declaring in language as scornful as it was vigorous, that "he didn't intend to be classed with the New Jersey delegation, even if he did vote in that 'cradle of trusts.'"

The non-attendance of many delegates was not unexpected, and Secretary Easley announced that probably a hundred of the tardy ones, including Gov. Pingree of Michigan, would be present to-morrow's session. Among those present to-day were W. Bourke Cockran, Albert Shaw of The Review of Reviews, Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio, Prof. John B. Clarke of Columbia University, Attorney General T. S. Smith of Texas, F. B. Thurber of New York, Prof. Henry Carter Adams of the University of Michigan, Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, Prof. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Bemis, Lieut. Gov. Jones of Ohio, Prof. R. T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, and Attorney General Smythe of Nebraska. William Jennings Bryan was absent, but it is believed he will appear later in the conference.

FRANKLIN H. HEAD'S SPEECH.

The Chairman delivered an address in explanation of the call for the conference. He said in part:

This is not a trust or an anti-trust conference, but a conference in search of truth and light. With this end in view, the attendance has been solicited of men of every shade of opinion on the general subject from the men who regard trusts and trade combinations as the standing menace to our National prosperity, and even to the perpetuity of our system of government, to those who feel that trade combinations and large aggregations of active capital are simply an active evolution in the development of our industrial and commercial life, and that such aggregations are absolutely necessary to compete with the vast accumulations and experience of older nations, and their almost total control outside of food products of the markets of the world. We are also to hear from those holding views between either extreme—those who believe in the value of combinations when properly organized, but who recognize in the reckless and excessive capitalization of many of such combinations a peril leading to widespread panic and distress, from such inflated stocks being absorbed by the small investors whose savings may be thus in great measure lost.

Prof. Jenks followed with a paper on "Problems Before the Conference." He spoke of trust problems under the heads of competition versus combination, combinations caused by special privileges, and other causes, among which was over-capitalization. He also discussed the effects of combinations on prices, wages, and middlemen. Referring to legislation he said:

If the State needs to interfere in this modern industrial movement, what form of legislation is wisest? Should it be destructive and attempt to prevent combination, or should it be regulative, permitting combination freely, but attempting so to control it that evils to the public may be avoided? Of legislation aiming at destruction we have had many examples. The question still remains unsettled as to how far this legislation will prove effective. Many points have been overruled by the courts; many have been upheld; experience only will show the outcome there.

If legislation is to be chiefly regulative, will it be sufficient to secure publicity, or can something be done to prevent undue raising of prices? A second question of not less import is this: How far can such legislation be National under the general provisions of our Constitution regarding inter-State commerce, and how far must the legislation be State? Could there be within a reasonable time National incorporation of great industries over which the Federal Government should have sole control? If so, would such control be advisable? Can Congress now, under our present Constitution, secure full information for public use regarding the nature of the property and business of great corporations, and frequent reports regarding the condition of the business; could it so inspect the books and records of such organizations that public confidence in reports would be assured? If such publicity were sought through Government work, what additional corps of men or bureau be needed for the administrative work? Can any of the States, by any measures, effectively promote the interests of their citizens without laws that are substantially uniform among them all?

It was 1 o'clock before Prof. Jenks's paper was finished, and an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock. Chairman Head requested the delegates to remain a few minutes in order to organize more compactly and to decide upon the committeemen.

PROF. ADAMS ON TRUST PROBLEMS.

The afternoon session opened with a paper by Prof. Adams on the same subject as that of Prof. Jenks. It was in part as follows:

Industrial combinations, whatever their form, whatever their purpose, whatever their explanation, are matters of public concern. It is said we do not know enough of this new form of industrial organization to judge properly respecting it. If this be true, and if on this account trusts are to be allowed a probationary existence, it is the plain duty of Government to hold them meantime to strict account. If trusts are what they claim, that is to say, the vanguards of a new industrial organization which holds within itself great industrial benefits, the sooner this fact is recognized by the public, the better for all concerned. If, on the other hand, there is danger in the extreme application of this form of organization, the Government certainly has a right to possess itself of all facts necessary for a judicial opinion and for effective legislation. Where competition controls, the Government may safely refrain from interference, but where competition is excluded, or where the conditions of its exercise are such as to give one competitor an advantage over another, nothing remains but public supervision, and the most important, indeed the essential agency for legislation or for administrative supervision, is a thoroughly organized bureau of statistics and accounts clothed with authority over the auditing departments of these industrial associations.

The question before this convention is indeed a great question. It moves in many directions and embraces many considerations. It is at bottom a question of social theories and social ideas. Its vastness will be appreciated when it is observed that its judicial treatment will result in securing for the people the advantages of the industrial development of the past century, while to ignore or to fail in its solution would result in prostituting the wealth created by a hundred years of phenomenal development in the service of a class.

The addresses given up to this point were received attentively, but it remained for Dudley Wooten of the Texas delegation to stir up unmistakable enthusiasm, and he was frequently interrupted by cheering. He spoke in part as follows:

Accepting in good faith that amendment which the heroic legions of the South resisted unto death on a thousand battlefields, we believe that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction." And we confidently assert that the commercial and industrial bondage being rapidly imposed upon the toil and talents of 70,000,000 American citizens by the syndicated wealth of a few great corporate monopolies is more dire and dangerous than the slavery which bowed the heads and burdened the backs of 4,000,000 Southern black men.

And above and beyond these great written guarantees of equality and justice we look to the lessons of history, and appeal to the authority of experience. When we are told that commercial combination promises golden rewards we remember that no republic has ever survived the mercenary despotism of merchants and moneychangers.

ADDRESS BY PROF. BROOKS.

Prof. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., in "sticking closely to facts," as he prefaced his address on "Are the New Combinations Socially Dangerous?" spoke in part as follows, his remarks being received with considerable applause:

We do not say a corporation is good or bad until we know what a corporation is or does. If the business is properly safe-guarded, the corporation rendered a social service as essential as the college, the library, or the church. If the larger combinations now under discussion can be so far controlled as the Boston Street Railway, I should say the trust is not to be feared, but to be welcomed. The supreme question that confronts us is that of possible regulation.

I submit that the time is at hand for some kind of wide, thorough, and effective organization. Nor do I believe it open to doubt that the immense pressure of this necessity is producing the so-called trust. It makes itself far more than it is made. Men will fight it as they fought McKinley, and with precisely the same results. I believe it to be the beginning of practical sense to understand that the new combinations can in no sense be permanently smashed. The party which proposes to do this, in the sense of absolutely checking them, will have plenty of leisure to regret it. The real problem, immediate and imperious, is how to regulate and guide the new force that stands merely for the latest stage of industrial growth. If the combinations are to work for the public as well as for private good, three things, two of them now largely under the voters' control, must be brought about:

1. As absolute a publicity of methods and account as the largest Massachusetts corporation has to submit to.

2. Every artificial advantage given by the tariff must be removed;

3. Railroad discrimination shall not be allowed to these combinations.

Whatever the future may have in store we are not yet ready for State control of railways. For the immediate future (a decade or so) the best intelligence must go to this special evil of railroad discrimination. The trust, plus special railroad favors, can never be other than a danger, because it makes directly for that wider economic inequality that is already peril enough.

The essence of the new combination is that it is a more cunning and more powerful machine applied to industries. That means that it carries in it the very heart of the social question. The pithiest formula I could give of the social question (on its material side) is this: It is the struggle for the advantages of applied science and invention to industry. At bottom this is the fight in our great strikes. The coming contest in our municipalities is accurately this: Who is to control the vast machinery such as lighting and transportation? This has come to be the deepest struggle in trades unionism. Socialism itself cannot be better defined than by its attitude toward machinery.

It is said of the trusts "that they will raise havoc with our politics." That this is a far graver peril than any economic one is too clear. Recognizing the magnitude of this danger and with no desire to minimize it, I express this hope. The trust that stays will bring the very ablest men to the front. They will very soon have to carry on business in an atmosphere of public opinion thoroughly alert and informed upon these issues. It appears to me very unlikely that men of first ability will so far fail in tact as to disregard and affront an alarmed, suspicious, and powerful public opinion.

Nor have I the slightest question that if it becomes plain to the people that the combinations manipulate politics to their own private ends, and persist in this, they will have themselves to thank for driving the country further and faster into Socialism than any and all forces that have ever shown themselves in our public life.

William Fortune of Indianapolis, President of the Indiana State Board of Commerce, made an earnest plea for conservative procedure as a more hopeful course than the application of revolutionary and too radical measures to an evolutionary problem. He indicated grave doubt of the usefulness of the doctrinaire in arriving at a rational solution of the question. He guardedly suggested the danger capital may bring to itself by heedless abuse of its power, and indicated the importance to it of seeking proper regulations which will make trust methods acceptable rather than obnoxious to the people by whose permission and toleration only can their existence continue. His speech was a plea for the practicable, rather than theoretical, approach to the subject, which, in its present stage, the speaker believed to be too immature to give basis for conclusive judgment as to the extent of either its harmful or beneficial effects.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization met after the afternoon adjournment of the conference. The committee consisted of one delegate from each State represented and each organization of general scope.

William Wirt Howe was selected Chairman of the meeting, and after a long discussion was elected Permanent Chairman of the conference, though three Vice Chairmen, each to preside during one day, were selected. It was a happy solution of what at one time promised to be a serious problem. No one was willing to allow a permanent Chairman to be appointed, lest he should favor some faction

land & Wolff Ship Building Company, designers and builders of the Oceanic, had a word to say for his company's creation. Mr. Pirrie came over not only to observe the working of the new steamer, but also to be the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton during the cup races. Mr. Pirrie said: "She has done all that we ask. She is fast enough, and I consider her voyage a feat for a first one. I have the satisfaction of knowing, too, that the passengers and officers are pleased with her."

Mrs. Pirrie, who stood with her husband, was delighted with the screeching welcome the Oceanic was receiving from all the harbor craft as she threaded her way up the channel of the upper bay. She interrupted to say that the Oceanic was the fulfillment of her husband's dreams. Then she told how she had raised, through the courtesy of the White Star Line, £600, by selling passes to those who wished to inspect the vessel while she was still at Belfast. This was for the benefit of a hospital, for which she had raised from various sources £100,000.

THE OCEANIC AND RECORDS.

A newspaper man suggested to Mr. Pirrie that no record had been broken. "No," Mr. Pirrie replied, "the only record she is built to beat is that for regular running. She is to swing back and forth across the Atlantic with the regularity of a pendulum."

"If there was a cyclone," persisted the scribe, "would she arrive on time?" The reply was that her engines were sufficiently powerful to bring her in on time in any kind of weather the North Atlantic produces.

"And how would it be if the ocean was like a millpond?"

"She would get in on time, just the same."

One of the officers said subsequently: "That is all right, but you let her come across logging 500 or 550 knots a day, and get her, say, 600 miles east of Sandy Hook ahead of time; do you think she will stop? Why, it isn't in human nature to hold her back. Just wait and see."

The passengers talked about the Oceanic and little else until Tuesday night, and then they decided that it was time to do something. They held a meeting in the saloon and appointed Morris K. Jesup Chairman, and then Dr. Patton, President of Princeton drew up resolutions commending the steamer for all of her exceptional qualities, her owners for their enterprise, her builders on their success, and her commander, Capt. J. G. Cameron, Commodore of the line, and his officers for their seamanship and uniform courtesy. Lord Chief Baron of Ireland Palles seconded the resolutions and they were carried with a cheer.

There was a Committee of Resolutions and a Committee of Arrangements, in which appeared the names of Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore, Charles H. Knox, Charles F. Clark, Henry Hentz, C. A. Coffin, C. H. Coster, C. C. Cuyler, W. Crosfield, D. Cunningham, John Colville, M. P.; Charles Duggin, the Rev. Francis Goodwin, Charles Hands, C. P. Flower, James Lancey Kane, W. G Kirby, H. D. McCord, Charles M. Preston, James R. Roosevelt, George Henry Sargent, George Sherman, W. Storrs Wells, Edward Winslow, and George G. Ward.

Mr. Ward, who is Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, said that he had been a passenger on the Great Eastern when she had come here in 1869. He commented on the fact that the Great Eastern had rolled terribly, so that her yards dipped the seas, and at times threatened to roll herself over.

The committee sent up to the bridge, requesting Capt. Cameron to come down to the saloon but the Captain sent back his regrets, explaining that, as the steamer was nearing the land, his place was on the bridge. It was recalled that when certain vessels had met untimely ends their masters were exchanging toasts in the saloons, and the incident but served to heighten the admiration expressed for the Oceanic's commander.

CROWDS ON SHORE GREET HER.

A crowd gathered at the Battery as the Oceanic passed into the North River, and the top of the Produce Exchange Building was black with spectators. The tooting of the tugs and ferryboats which now took up the work of reception attracted the occupants of tall buildings down town to their windows, and the bulkheads along West Street were soon lined with people, while at the White Star Line piers, at the foot of Bank Street, there was a very large gathering.

Those who gazed at the big steamship as she moved now slowly up the river found that, as she has been described, she was in fact very much a reproduction of the familiar Majestic and Teutonic of the same line, differing only in size, and this was apparent principally because of the liliputian appearance of all other craft. One feature conspicuous was the loftiness of her two funnels. These are elliptical, being 19 feet by 15 feet in diameter, 140 feet in height from the keel, and 125 feet from the fire bars.

It was at the end of the flood tide when she swung her bow toward the New York shore opposite her pier, the time being 12:45 P. M. The southernmost one had been prepared for her. She came straight in while nine tugs got alongside her on the port hand ready to push their noses against her quarter after her bow got within the pierhead line, so as to prevent the tide carrying her stern up stream. Do their best, it swung her somewhat.

As her side moving slightly forward came in contact with the chafing gear at the rounded corner of the pier, it scraped off some rope, steel cable, and timber, mixing the mess up in fine pulp that stuck in the overlapping plates of her side, and to the heads of the bolts which hold in place her bunker ports. In fact, the heads of some of the bolts were rubbed off flush along with a streak of paint. The damage was of no consequence, but gave an idea of the tremendous weight of the craft.

THE FIRST PASSENGER OFF.

The special gangplank, with three passageways on it, railed off, for the first cabin passengers, was rigged from a platform reached by a dozen steps. It was at 1:30 P. M. that the first passenger disembarked, and soon the pier presented an animated spectacle. The crowd was an unusually large one, for in addition to the friends of an unusual number of passengers there was a host of shipping men who had obtained passes to witness the arrival of the Oceanic.

The great size of the steamer was here again impressively apparent. Her promenade deck was even with the roof of the new and high pier shed. A noticeable feature of the sides of the ship is the thickness of the overlapping plates, while in the upper strake the rivets literally cover the plates with their protruding round heads.

Going aboard and entering her companion way to the first cabin and saloon there is an impression of palatial size. The work is all in paneling and the color effect of dark oak, with white and crimson, the decks or floors being laid with rubber mosaic in white and crimson also.

The color scheme of the main saloon would seem bold, so much does gold predominate, were it not for the detail in which there is an ample intermixture of the white or cream and of crimson. The walls from the height of the tables are practically of gold, while below that line carpets and table covers in green or crimson give a subdued effect. The paneled roof is ablaze with gold on a cream enameled ground. The apartment is 80 by 64 feet, and from the centre of the roof rises a dome. The sides of the dome are treated with allegorical figures representing Britannia, Columbia, Liverpool, and New York.

The library over the saloon is a charming apartment, broken by bays and cosey nooks, the ornamentation being in the style of Louis XV., while the smoking room is designed to lure others than smokers to its comfortable precincts. Less elaborate but not less comfortable is the second cabin. This is located further aft. Throughout the staterooms are of a size found in few vessels.

BIG LIST OF OFFICERS.

It was not till all of the passengers had gone ashore that Capt. Cameron and the administrative officers found time to breathe. It is not a small list—that of the officers—but each man selected for a post on the latest and largest vessel of a line is a happy man, and the names of the happy ones on the Oceanic are as follows:

Chief Officer—J. B. Ramson, R. N. R.; First Officer—A. W. Roberts; Second Officer—J. H. Ditchburn; Third Officer—J. G. Little; Fourth Officer—A. W. Barber; Purser—T. H. Russell; Surgeon—W. F. N. O'Loughlin; Chief Steward—J. Bartholomew; Chief Engineer—T. W. Sewall. Port Side: Second Engineer—G. Jones; Third Engineer—T. W. Ruddle; Fourth Engineer—J. Harrison; Assistant Second—J. A. Mungale; Assistant Third—P. Adamson; Assistant Fourth—G. Rawsthorne; Assistant Fifth—E. Blackburn, and Assistant Sixth—J. Spencer. Starboard Side: Second Engineer—W. Glenn, Third Engineer—M. Brown; Fourth Engineer—J. W. Crabb; Assistant Second—A. Edwards; Assistant Third—A. Kinning; Assistant Fourth—A. H. Kelly; Assistant Fifth—F. E. Pratten, and Assistant Sixth—T. W. Freeman; Electrical Engineer—R. J. Thomas; Assistant Electrical Engineer—H. Kenningham, and Refrigerating Engineer—T. Wainwright.

When it is understood that there are seventy-nine auxiliary engines in the hull of this mammoth steamship in addition to her big triple-compound engines, it may be understood that there is work for all of this staff in the engine department.

Constructor Andrews and Assistant Engineer Cummings of Harland & Wolff, who had come as passengers, said that they were entirely satisfied with the ship's performance.

The prediction made in the days after the Great Eastern had proved so dismal a failure, that thenceforth vessels would not be built to exceed 500 feet in length, has been referred to. But events having proved that wrong, and the Oceanic an accomplished fact, it would seem that only the depth of harbors or a depth which may be practicably dredged will limit future productions.

COULD NOT ENTER FULLY LADEN.

The force of this is illustrated in the case of the Oceanic. With her length of 705 feet 6 inches over all, her molded depth of 49 feet 6 inches, and beam of 68 feet; she has a mean draught of 32 feet 6 inches, a draught, light, of 25 feet, but a draught fully laden of 35 feet. With only 30 feet of water in the channels of this harbor at low water, 29 feet is the deepest a vessel may safely load, and this means that the new steamer must sacrifice about 5,000 tons of her cargo carrying capacity because of the limit placed by the conditions of the harbor.

John Lee, manager here of the White Star Line, in speaking of this yesterday, said that they would look forward hopefully to the completion of the work provided for by Congress, which will give to New York a channel of 40 feet.

Statistics of representative steamers of various lines and of the Great Eastern are shown in the following table:

Name and Line.	Length Between Perpendiculars.	Beam.	Depth.	Load Displacement, (Tons.)	I. H. P.	Speed.
Great Eastern.	680.0	83.0	57.6	27,000	8,000	13.50
Oceanic, White Star	685.0	68.0	49.6	28,500	28,000	20.00
Deutschland, H. A.	662.6	67.6	44.0	23,000	35,000	23.00
Kaiser W. der Grosse, N. G. L.	625.0	66.0	43.0	19,684	27,000	22.51
Lucania, Cunard	600.0	65.0	41.6	19,000	30,000	22.01
St. Paul, American	535.0	63.0	42.0	16,000	20,500	21.02
La Touraine, French	520.0	56.0	34.6	11,685	12,000	19.05
City of Rome, Anchor	560.0	52.0	37.0	12,000	11,000	17.00
Statendam, Hol.-Am.	525.0	59.8	43.6	17,000	6,200	15.00

In references which have made to the comparative dimensions of the Oceanic and the Great Eastern there have appeared to be some discrepancies, particularly in the matter of depth and tonnage. This in part is due to conflicting records of the Great Eastern and in part to the differences of construction. In the days of the Great Eastern it was thought necessary to protect all decks and cabins by high topsides and bulwarks, and the Great Eastern had no superstructure save small single-story deck houses, her sides being carried up to give her a molded depth of 57½ feet.

With the White Star Line's pioneer steamer, the first Oceanic, in 1871, the open decks and superstructure were introduced, and this scheme of marine architecture has since prevailed. Thus it happens that the new Oceanic's molded depth is but 49 feet 6 inches. But had the Great Eastern's sides been similarly constructed she would have had but a 45 feet molded depth, while, were the Oceanic built up to the same point, with reference to her decks, she would have had several feet more molded depth than the Great Eastern

MORE DECKS THAN GREAT EASTERN.

Again, while the Oceanic has seven decks, the Great Eastern had but four. The diversity in construction, therefore, rather than in space capacity, accounts for the Great Eastern's apparent advantage in registered tonnage and in depth.

Another distinguishing feature of the difference in construction lies in the fact that in the Great Eastern, in which cellular construction was first introduced, the framing was all longitudinal, the girders being spaced five feet apart, while the Oceanic's frames are of the usual transverse rib build and are spaced 31½ inches. The Great Eastern's double bottom, with two feet between skins, was carried above the water line, instead of, as in the Oceanic, confined to the actual bottom, so that while her molded breadth was eighty-three feet, within her hold she was but seventy-nine feet wide, giving her but a few inches more space in the beam of her lower hold than has the Oceanic.

An interesting comparison is found also in the coal supply and steaming radius of these two gigantic vessels. The Oceanic, with a bunker capacity of 3,700 tons of coal, can steam 23,400 miles at a speed of 12 knots. The Great Eastern's coal bunker capacity was 12,000 tons, and with this she was expected to be able to steam only to the Orient and back to England without recoaling. As her best speed crossing the Atlantic averaged but 13½ knots, it is presumed that she could have maintained, going to and from the East on this coal supply, a speed of probably less than ten knots; perhaps not more than eight knots.

Despite her enormous coal-bunker capacity the Great Eastern's failure was due largely to her lack of power, though her propelling machinery was considered huge at the time. She had ten boilers built for a working pressure of 20 pounds, as compared with 180 pounds' pressure common at this day, and she had 112 furnaces, which burned, when the vessel was at full speed, 400 tons a day. Her side wheels, placed well forward of amidship, were 56 feet in diameter, while her single screw was 24 feet in diameter. The paddle engines developed 3,500 indicated horse-power, and the screw engines 4,500 indicated horse-power.

It took three and one-half years to build the Great Eastern. The first attempt to launch her failed, and three months' time and an enormous sum of money were expended getting her afloat. Finally completed, she was said to have cost $4,250,000. The Oceanic is reported to have cost $5,000,000. The Great Eastern originally to have been called the Leviathan, and when the White Star Company first decided upon its new vessel the name Gigantic was considered, but it was finally determined to name her after their pioneer steam vessel, Oceanic

Of the big vessels of to-day the Oceanic's nearest rival is the Hamburg-American Line's steamship Deutschland, now building, and which will register 15,500 tons. Following her are the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of 14,379 tons gross register; the Hamburg American Line steamer Pennsylvania, of 13,726 tons; the Patricia, of 13,000 tons, and of between 12,000 and 13,000 tons are the Lucania and Campania of the Cunard Line, the Graf Waldersee and Pretoria of the Hamburg-American Line, the Cymric of the White Star Line, and the German steamers Grosser Kurfuerst and Kaiser Friedrich. The American Line steamers St. Louis and St. Paul are of 11,629 tons, and the Paris and New York of 10,795 tons. The German steamship Belgia measures 11,100 tons.

Under the British flag there are nine vessels of over 10,000 tons, and under the American flag only four, those of the American Line. No other nations except Germany possess vessels of over 10,000 tons.

E. S STOKES WINS A SUIT.

Over Work Done on His Yacht—Lawyer for Plaintiff Angry.

Edward S. Stokes was defendant in a suit that came up for hearing before Justice Bolte in the Tenth Municipal District Court yesterday. The suit was brought by the firm of Cleveland & Taylor, electricians, who sought to recover $132.15 for installing a dynamo and electric fittings on Mr. Stokes's yacht Fra Diavolo, which was run down and sunk in the North River in June last. Justice Bolte brought the suit to an abrupt close by dismissing it, much to the astonishment of Robert J. Robeson, counsel for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Stokes declined to pay the bill presented by Cleveland & Taylor on the ground that he had not ordered the work done. The electrical apparatus, it appears, was ordered by Henry Denis, Mr. Stokes's valet. The plaintiffs claimed that he was the responsible agent of Mr. Stokes, that he engaged the employes on the yacht, paid their salaries, had general supervision of the vessel, and ordered all supplies and had repairs made; that obviously he would not have had an electric plant installed in his employer's property if he had not been empowered to do so.

"I had put Mr. Stokes on the stand," said Lawyer Robeson, in explaining his side of the case, "and was addressing leading questions to him in order to make it clear that he was responsible for the payment of the work. I also had on hand a witness to prove that some carpenter work done upon the yacht by Denis's orders had been paid for by Mr. Stokes. The Judge cut me short and asked the defendant whether he had authorized the work. He replied that he had not, and the Judge thereupon dismissed the case.

"I protested, pointing out that I had not rested my case, and requested the stenographer to note that the plaintiff had not rested when the Judge dismissed the suit.

"'Judge Bolte retorted sharply: 'I control the stenographer, not you. The court is adjourned.'

"I shall lay the matter before the Supreme Court."

MR. VANDERBILT'S FUNERAL

Pall Bearers Selected from Among His Closest Personal Friends.

SIMPLE SERVICE, AS HE WISHED

His Full Reconciliation with His Son—Instances of His Courage and Kindness—His Estate.

While messages of sympathy from all parts of this country and many places in Europe poured into the Vanderbilt mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street yesterday the arrangements for the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who died early Tuesday morning, progressed almost to completion. These arrangements are chiefly in the hands of E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad.

The pall bearers have been selected from among Mr. Vanderbilt's closest personal friends and they are as follows: John Hone, George R. Fearing, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. B. Ledyard, Frederic Bronson, Samuel F. Barger, W. Bayard Cutting, George A. Crocker, and George MacCulloch Miller.

Bishop Henry C. Potter sent word to the family yesterday that he would officiate with the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer at the funeral services, to be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street to-morrow morning, beginning at 10 o'clock. In compliance with the often-expressed wish of Mr. Vanderbilt the services will be of a simple character. The music will be selected by Richard Henry Warren, and the regular choir of the church will render the vocal parts. A preliminary service of prayer will be held at the house.

There will be no cards of admission to the church, but nearly all of the seats will be reserved for the members of the Vanderbilt family, the officers and employes of the Vanderbilt railroads, and the representatives of the various organizations and business bodies in which the dead financier and philanthropist was interested. Most of the railroad men will proceed directly to the church from the Grand Central Station. Members of the different Boards of Trustees to which Mr. Vanderbilt belonged are expected to assemble at the Railway Men's Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, about 9:15 o'clock A. M. President S. Franklin Stanton of the St. Nicholas Society, of which Cornelius Vanderbilt was President for several years, has issued a notice to the members of that society to attend the funeral.

Immediately after the church service the mourners, pall bearers, and a few friends of the family will be conveyed to the foot of Forty-second Street, North River, where they will take a boat for Staten Island. The interment, with a very brief ceremony, will be in the family mausoleum in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp. During the day of the funeral all the flags on the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads' boats in this vicinity will be at half mast.

More than two hundred letters and telegrams of condolence were received at the Vanderbilt mansion yesterday, most of them being from persons of distinction in this country. A number of cablegrams were received from friends of the Vanderbilt family in England, France, and Germany. Out of respect for the wishes of Mrs. Vanderbilt, not any of these numerous tenders of sympathy will be made public. There were many callers at the Vanderbilt residence during the day, including persons of all grades of society. Evidences of genuine sadness at the death of Mr. Vanderbilt were manifested by several men and women in the humbler walks of life.

MRS. VANDERBILT NOT ILL.

Inside of the great mansion, amid the hush of a deep sorrow, nearly all of the members of the Vanderbilt family moved quietly about, some helping in the preparations for the funeral, and others receiving the intimate friends who came and went throughout the day. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt bore up bravely, and although much affected by her loss, preserved her composure. There was no truth in the reports that she was seriously ill yesterday. On the contrary, she was declared to be in exceedingly good health.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., spent a considerable portion of the day in his parents' home, and Senator Depew authorized the statement that there had been a complete reconciliation between father and son. Young Cornelius Vanderbilt saw and talked with his father almost every week for the past year," said Mr. Depew. "They were together only a day or two before Mr. Vanderbilt's death, and their relations were pleasant. There is, therefore, nothing more to be said on this point."

A death mask of the dead millionaire was taken yesterday afternoon by a modeler, long in the employ of Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, who will make a bust for the family. The effort to establish communication with Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is surveying around the world, had not been successful up to late last night. It is not known exactly whether this absent son is on land or on the sea. Messages have been sent to him at all of the principal points in Japan and China. All of the other members of the Vanderbilt family, the brothers and sisters, as well as the children of the dead man, are now in New York.

A meeting of prominent railroad men will be held in the Directors' room at the Grand Central Station this forenoon to take suitable action on the death of Mr. Vanderbilt. Senator Depew will present a memorial tribute, which will be adopted and engrossed on the minutes of the Directorates of all of the Vanderbilt railroads. A majority of the Directors of the following-named Vanderbilt lines are expected to attend this meeting: New York Central, West Shore, New York and Harlem, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis. President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern, President H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central, President W. K. Newman of the Lake Shore, President William H. Cannif of the Nickel Plate, and President William Bliss of the Boston and Albany reached this city yesterday, and will remain until after the funeral. It is expected that all of the heads of departments in the Grand Central Station will attend the funeral.

As a mark of respect for the memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt the flag on St. Luke's Hospital was placed at half-staff yesterday. Mr. Vanderbilt was one of the most active members of the Board of Directors of this institution, and for a long period of years he was a very liberal contributor to its funds. Mr. Vanderbilt was also a Trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John, and most of his associates on that board will attend the funeral in a body.

For many years Mr. Vanderbilt was an honorary member of the New York Press Club, and at all times took a friendly interest in its welfare. President Joseph Howard, Jr., yesterday named the following committee to represent the club at the funeral: Joseph Howard, Jr., Murat Halstead, Col. William L. Brown, A. B. De Frece, William J. Arkell, William Berri, and R. E. A. Dorr.

ONLY $5,000,000 IN TRUST.

Commenting last evening on a report that a large portion of Cornelius Vanderbilt's fortune was restricted by trust provisions, Senator Depew said: "Only $5,000,000 of Mr. Vanderbilt's estate is in trust. William H. Vanderbilt left $5,000,000 to each one of his eight children restricted in that way. All of the remainder of Cornelius Vanderbilt's possessions was absolutely his own, and he was free to do with it whatever he pleased. I have no knowledge whatever as to the disposition he has made of his estate. Nobody will know that until the will is read after the funeral."

Courage and fearlessness were qualities strongly imbedded in Cornelius Vanderbilt's character. Senator Depew recalled an instance in which Mr. Vanderbilt's absolute indifference to personal danger caused several of his friends much anxiety as well for their own safety as for his. It was during the period of the great railroad strikes throughout the West, before the roads leading into Chicago were tied up, but when there was a riotous spirit manifested in that city. Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Depew, and John Newell—then President of the Lake Shore Railroad—were making a western trip in Mr. Vanderbilt's private car for the purpose of attending the annual meetings of several Vanderbilt railroads. They were due in Chicago on a certain date. When the party reached Detroit warning was sent to President Newell that it would not be safe for Mr. Vanderbilt to visit Chicago. Mr. Newell's correspondent said further that the spirit of antagonism toward railroad capitalists and millionaires was so bitter that Mr. Vanderbilt would be stabbed and probably killed should he enter Chicago.

"Pshaw!" said Mr. Vanderbilt, when this warning was communicated to him. "There is nothing in that. I have no fear of being molested in Chicago or anywhere else. Let the train go on."

"But, Mr. Vanderbilt," protested Mr. Newell, "you are risking your life. You have no idea how savage some of the strikers in Chicago are."

"I have done no wrong or injustice to these men," said Mr. Vanderbilt. "They can have no motive to attack me, and I haven't the slightest idea that there will be any trouble. I have promised to be in Chicago to-morrow, and I will keep my engagement."

President Ledyard of the Michigan Central had also received dispatches from Chicago advising him to keep the Vanderbilt party away from there at all hazards. Ugly rumors were afloat that even if Mr. Vanderbilt was not injured he might be kidnapped and held as a hostage until the demands of the strikers were complied with. Mr Ledyard was very much concerned about the matter and strongly urged Mr. Vanderbilt to return to New York, or at least remain in Detroit for a few days.

"Pooh, pooh!" said Mr. Vanderbilt, with a smile. "Don't get nervous. There is no danger. Give orders to have our train proceed according to the schedule."

This settled the matter, and the train went on to Chicago. Mr. Depew did not say a word to Mr. Vanderbilt, although he felt at the time that his own life as well as that of his chief was in danger. The Vanderbilt train reached Chicago without molestation. Mr. Vanderbilt and his companions proceeded quietly to the Auditorium Hotel without any interference, and remained there a day or two without being annoyed in any way. "Mr. Vanderbilt never mentioned the warnings while we were in Chicago," said Mr. Depew, "and he went about as though there was not the slightest danger of any trouble. One day we dined in the public restaurant, and our table was so near a window that any evil-disposed striker or Anarchist might easily have thrown a bomb at us and knocked us all to pieces. But much to my surprise nobody paid any attention to us except the persons with whom we had business. Mr. Vanderbilt took the situation as a matter of course."

MR. VANBERBILT'S PUNCTUALITY.

Punctuality was almost a hobby with Mr. Vanderbilt. He was prompt himself in keeping appointments and he had little patience with men who were careless about their engagements. A young man of high social station solicited Mr. Vanderbilt's aid in getting a very desirable clerical position in a railroad office a few years ago. Mr. Vanderbilt liked the young man, and believing him to be capable of filling the place, told him he thought he could help him. "Be here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock and I will go with you to the President of that road and say a good word for you," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

The young man promised to be on hand at the time specified, but he failed in punctuality, and presented himself in the ante-room of Mr. Vanderbilt's office at twenty minutes after 10 o'clock. He was told that Mr. Vanderbilt had gone to attend a meeting. A few days afterward he managed to obtain an interview with Mr. Vanderbilt, and when asked very kindly why he did not keep his engagement said with a tinge of annoyance: "Why, Mr. Vanderbilt, I was here at twenty minutes past 10."

"But the appointment was at 10 o'clock," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

"Oh, I know that, but I did not think fifteen or twenty minutes would make any difference."

"Indeed," said Mr. Vanderbilt, sternly, "you will find that punctuality in the keeping of appointments does make a great deal of difference. In this instance your lack of punctuality has deprived you of the place you desired, for the appointment was made on the very day upon which you were to have met me. Furthermore, let me tell you, young man, that you had no right to assume that twenty minutes of your time was of so little value that I could afford to wait for you. Why, Sir, I managed to keep two other appointments of importance within that time."

As an illustration of Mr. Vanderbilt's disposition to help the unfortunate, Senator Depew told this story last evening: time

"One afternoon while Mr. Vanderbilt and myself were sitting in his office I mentioned to him that I had just met Mr. ——, who through business misfortunes had sunk from affluence to poverty. Mr. Vanderbilt knew of the man and listened attentively when I told him of the poor fellow who had lost all of his money, and consequently all of his friends. The once wealthy business man had become a physical wreck and was anxious to get into a sanitarium, but did not have the means. The next day Mr. Vanderbilt quietly sent that man a check for $5,000, with the request that he say nothing about it."

ACTION AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—The cottagers for the most part have arranged to go to New York to-morrow evening for the purpose of attending the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt. To-day the local florists received many orders for floral tributes, while orders were sent by wire to the florists in New York. To-day several of the cottagers went to New York, including Col. Fearing, a lifelong and intimate friend of Mr. Vanderbilt. The Governors of the Newport Casino, of which Mr. Vanderbilt was President, on Monday will hold a special meeting to take action on his death, and on Sunday a number of the churches will hold special services.

DEWEY COMMITTEE ACTS.

The Reception Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee, of which Mr. Vanderbilt was a member, met in the Council Chamber at the City Hall yesterday. St. Clair McKelway, who had been selected as Chairman of the meeting, made a brief speech in reference to the death of Mr. Vanderbilt, whom he eulogized as a most charitable and public spirited man. In conclusion Mr. McKelway said:

"I deem it proper before we proceed to any formal business, on my own initiative, though I am the acting Chairman of the committee, to propose to you the adoption of a minute to be transmitted by our Secretary to the family of Mr. Vanderbilt, and also to the members, to the effect that this committee has heard with sorrow of the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt; that we recognize in his death the loss of a valuable associate; the deprivation to the community of an exemplary citizen; the departure of one who met all obligations of life and of affairs in the spirit of a patriot, a Christian, and a gentleman, and that we tender to his stricken relatives the assurance of our profound sympathy with them in the sorrow they are called on to bear."

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Chicago's New Towing Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept 13.—Progress was made to-day by the purchasing committee of the Great Lakes Towing Company in taking over the business of the Dunham Towing Company. It was announced that the towing business of Chicago would be consolidated under the head of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking Company. Capt. Dunham will withdraw and be succeeded as President by Capt. C. L. Elphicke, the local trustee for the combined lines. The alleged trust future of the company is disclaimed by the officers, who say the company is a co-operative concern owned by vessel men who have come together to do their own towing business.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The new mill of Julius Brendes, at South Paterson, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, causing a loss of about $25,000, partly covered by insurance. The German silk firm of Audinger & Meyer was also a heavy loser. The cause of the fire is unknown.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The house of Samuel B. Sexton, at Hyde Park, caught fire at 5 o'clock this morning. The place adjoins the new mansion of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, which is in no danger, however. The water supply gave out, and the firemen had to stand by while the house was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000, fully insured.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Morristown, St. Lawrence County, says that at Terrace Park, one mile north of Morristown, the hotel and about twelve cottages were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in the hotel, which had recently been closed for the season. Nothing was saved from the hotel or any of the cottages. Among the owners of the destroyed cottages were F. H. Feehan of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Robert J. Kay of Watertown, Mrs. Tafft of Brookville, George Nicholson, Mrs. D. C. Wright of Malone, H. B. Taylor of Brasher Falls, Capt. David H. Lyon, L. M. Bristol, Mrs. A. N. Miller, W. J. Cook of Ogdensburg, and H. H. Bromeley, a permanent resident. The loss will amount to $30,000, partly insured. The hotel has a insurance of $8,000. The place was formerly the Methodist camp grounds.

More Than Half a Billion Dollars Paid.

Up to July 1 of the current year The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has returned to its members $500,870,737, or over half a billion of dollars, and its accumulated assets on that date were $288,596,471. This shows that the company has practically paid out as much money to the insuring public as any other two companies of like character and that by holding a larger amount in assets than any other company, it is beyond question the largest and strongest institution of its kind in the world.—Adv.

TRUST CONFERENCE BEGUN

Continued from Page 1.

from the surges of the Atlantic to the sunset sea whose waves make music on the golden sands of California?

What are we going to do with a large class of our fellow-citizens who are now prosperous and happy in their occupations? These are momentous problems and involve momentous results. Will the trusts, can the trusts, dare the trusts here agree to furnish to the great living, helpless, and in many instances hapless mass of our people, a better and a cheaper article which all of them must of necessity use? If the trusts can do this, I will call off my opposition, feeble as it is, and will join them and bid godspeed in their work. Otherwise, I am against them, and desire that they will here and now class me as their enemy.

RULES OF ORDER.

Congressman John W. Gaines of Tennessee presented the report of the Committee on Organization and Programme in part as follows:

Special Rules of Order.—First—That the conference shall hold three daily sessions, as follows: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., from 3 to 5 P. M. and from 8 P. M. until such time as adjournment may be had.

Second—That all papers or addresses shall be limited to twenty minutes.

The report was adopted unanimously. Chairman Head then introduced the permanent officers of the conference.

P. E. Dowe, President of the Commercial Travelers' National League, spoke for his league. He said in the course of his address:

"Commercial travelers are opposed to trusts, both from policy and principle, and consider them detrimental and demoralizing; detrimental as menacing the enjoyment by the people of those rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and equal privileges and possibilities in the application of individual enterprise and experience, demoralizing as creating un-American conditions, imitation of English business methods, and as offering evidence of rascality and corruption."

The next speaker was F. B. Thurber of New York. He spoke in defense of trusts, urging that much of the denunciation of combinations of capital was due to misapprehension. In the course of his address Mr. Thurber said:

"The only trusts that have succeeded for any length of time have been those which have been conducted on a far-sighted basis of moderate margins of profits, relying upon a large turnover and the economies resulting from the command of large capital intelligently administered."

Joseph Nimmo of Washington was the next speaker. He recommended a thorough and impartial investigation of the present situation of affairs with special reference to the limitations which are, or ought to be, imposed upon both combination and competition, stating it to be his belief that if such investigation should be half as thorough and comprehensive as that conducted by Senator Cullom in 1886 it would undoubtedly result in inestimable benefit to the whole country.

ANTI-TRUST DELEGATES MEET.

A meeting of anti-trust delegates to the conference was held to-night in the clubrooms of the Sherman House, under the auspices of the local committee, which has perfected an organization for the purpose of bringing together the delegates opposed to trusts. While the promoters of the organization deny that they are attempting to get control of the convention, they admit that they would like to, and say that their object is so to organize the "antis" that they may "touch elbows" in exigencies.

Speeches were made by Judge W. H. Clagett of Boise City, Idaho; M. L. Lockwood of Zellenople, Penn., President of the American Anti-Trust League; D. G. Wooten of Texas, Judge Fleming of Kentucky, and others.

OPINIONS OF NEW YORKERS.

Albert Shaw and John R. Commons Consider Trusts Inevitable, but Think They Should Be Controlled.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—W. Bourke Cockran of New York said to-day: "I certainly regard this trust conference as the most important and representative that has yet been held on the subject. If I did not think that it would do any good I should not have come. I do not care to say what attitude I take toward trusts until I hear what the convention says."

F. B. Thurber of New York said: "The attitude of the New York delegates will be to listen and learn. We believe in discussion rather than denunciation. Our position is summed up in the words of Lyman Abbott, who says: 'We want light.' It is too early to say what may come of this convention. I do not think there has been another gathering in this century of such vital interest to the country. The discussion will certainly illuminate the vexed subject."

Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, said: "What do I think of trusts? What do I think of the heavenly system? I think that they are both inevitable. What we have to do is to correct any defects there may be in such trusts. I want to see them properly handled and operated. When they are controlled in that manner there is no need to fear any evil results. In other words, we want to take out the good there is in trusts and do away with the bad features."

Prof. John B. Clark of the Department of Political Economy of Columbia University, who will speak on the "Necessity of Suppressing Monopolies, While Retaining Trusts," said: "I have come to be enlightened. The character of this convention is such and the variety of interests represented is so great that there will be a discussion of the subject of trusts from every possible point of view. Trusts should be properly controlled and supervised."

Dr. S. A. Robinson, representing the New York Board of Trade, said: "I regard trusts as necessary and as an evolution of progress. The wise thing to do is to deliberate upon the subject calmly and try to remove those features which are unjust and which have been criticised."

John R. Commons, representing, with Prof. Bemis, the Bureau of Economic Research of New York, said: "I came here to hear from the men who are bringing about these combinations. I do not care to hear from theorists and politicians, but we cannot well do without them in a gathering of this kind. It is useless to abuse and attack the trusts. The greatest benefit would result if the conference would confine itself to discussing the trusts from the viewpoint of inevitability."

A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 13.—Attorney General Douglas of Minnesota will introduce the following resolution at the Chicago Trust Convention:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that, as a partial check to the growth of dangerous combinations of capital, Congress propose for ratification or rejection an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the imposition by Congress of a direct graduated income tax on such corporations or associations as are engaged in the manufacture or sale of any commodity which is the subject of a monopoly. And for this purpose we recommend that Congress propose to the various States of the United States for ratification or rejection an amendment to Section 9 of Article XIII. of the Constitution of the United States striking out that portion thereof reading as follows: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken," and substituting therefor in substance the following: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken, except that Congress shall have power to lay and collect without any restriction a direct graduating income tax on the gross receipts of all corporations, associations, copartnerships, or persons engaged in manufacture, mining, refining, reducing, or trade in the United States; provided further, that Congress may, in the exercise of this power, exclude such corporations, associations, copartnerships, or individuals, by classes or otherwise, as are engaged in manufacturing, exclusively for export, or in manufacturing, mining, refining, reducing or dealing in any article or commodity not the subject of monopoly or of any agreement, arrangement, or conditions tending to control the prices thereof in the open market."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

7:35 A. M.—142 Suffolk Street; Nathan Seigel; damage slight.

1:00 P. M.—95 Broome Street; no name; no damage.

1:30 P. M.—81 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Roolst Brothers; damage slight.

4:25 P. M.—108 East Sixtieth Street; Joseph Ditmar; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—114 Ludlow Street; Solomon Fiskimd; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—1,517 Third Avenue; no name; damage slight.

6:00 P. M.

EARLY REPORT ON DREYFUS

Revision Commissioner May Finish by Monday.

COUNCIL WILL DECIDE APPEAL

Cabinet to Consider Matter of Clemency Tuesday—The Temps on Foreign Comments.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Government Commissioner attached to the Council of Revision may possibly finish the report on the Dreyfus case before Monday. In that event the Council of Revision will give a decision regarding the merits of the appeal that day, and on the following day the Cabinet will decide whether measures of clemency are advisable.

Alluding to the foreign comments on the verdict of the Rennes court-martial, The Temps says:

"The inveterate enemies of France, who are exploiting the Dreyfus affair as they do all incidents of our national life, would have made as much capital out of acquittal as out of condemnation. Their hate will not change, but they will not always have so many listeners, for simple people do not hate France, but sincerely believe her dishonored.

"They will soon return to a more just appreciation of things, and they will find that we are not devoured by fire from heaven, and that we do not devour any one, even among ourselves. Let us work in peace, and the sympathies of foreigners will be restored with interest."

The Liberté announces on good authority that the Government will not convoke the Chambers until December on the ground that the Deputies could not sit legally while the Senate is acting as a High Court.

The République Française says M. Meline, the former Premier, has sent to a number of his political friends a confidential letter, asking their opinions regarding the immediate convocation of the Chambers.

CAPT. DREYFUS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Allowed Exercise in the Jailyard, with a Guard of Forty Soldiers.

RENNES, Sept. 13.—Capt. Dreyfus continues in good spirits, and his health is fairly satisfactory, although the intestinal trouble still clings to him. Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband to-day, and came away looking cheerful. She spent about an hour with him. Maître Labori's assistant sees him twice a day.

Most of Dreyfus's waking hours are passed in reading correspondence and Paris literary reviews. He is under the same discipline as prior to the trial, and is allowed to exercise daily in the prison yard. A canvas screen is now hung across the courtyard to prevent him being seen from the windows of houses adjacent, and to prevent photographers getting snapshots of him.

A guard of forty soldiers is posted in the prison yard beneath his window, and a sentry, with loaded rifle and fixed bayonet, is stationed on the wall overlooking the second courtyard, where he takes his exercise.

GENERALS TO DEMAND A PARDON.

Roget and Mercier Offer to Intercede, but Impose Conditions.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The Boston Post at noon to-day announced that it had received the following private dispatch from Paris:

"Gens. Roget and Mercier have offered, on the part of the army, to demand from President Loubet the pardon of Capt. Dreyfus if the Jewish Committee will drop the matter and on the condition that Dreyfus shall live away from the large cities of France for three years."

Gen. de Galliffet to Assume Control.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet, has decided to direct the work of the Intelligence Department Sept. 15. It will be exclusively military hereafter, taking no part in the police or espionage services.

Rothschilds Deny the Pardon Rumor.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The rumor which was current this afternoon that the Rothschilds had received word from Paris that Dreyfus had been pardoned was absolutely denied by them. Such action, they said, would be absolutely impossible until the Council of Revision passes on the appeal.

BOYCOTT TALK IN ENGLAND.

Many Merchants and Manufacturers Resolve Not to Exhibit at Paris—Plans for Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Indignation resulting from the verdict in the Dreyfus case still continues. It is the principal topic.

The English press devotes columns of space daily to the telegrams from all parts of the world relating to the boycott to be organized against the Paris Exposition.

In this respect, outside of England, Germany, Austria, and Italy have come to the front. Though Belgium and Holland express great indignation at the many reports of attempts in various States to organize the boycott, they are considered so exaggerated here that they are hardly accepted as facts.

However ephemeral the attempt to boycott the exhibition may be elsewhere, it is astonishingly strong here. A surprising number of English firms have announced their intention not to make any exhibit. Some conservative trade journals have already taken alarm and attempt to demonstrate that English industrials have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a boycott.

They say Germany should be the first to take official action.

The general impression is that Dreyfus will be pardoned. It was reported that rumors to that effect to-night were untrue. If he is pardoned, all questions of a boycott will probably be forgotten long before the opening of the exposition, as the exhibitors will go to Paris for their own benefit, not in the interests of France.

According to The Daily Mail, which is a strong advocate of a general boycott of the Paris Exposition as a protest against the Rennes verdict, Baron Suffield, President of the Article Club, an organization including in its membership the Colonial Agents General and representing commercial firms with an aggregate capital of £2,000,000,000 favors a boycott.

While the papers are full of letters from individuals and several firms announcing their withdrawal from the Paris Exhibition and urging the Government to do likewise, there is no intention upon the part of the British Government of taking any such step.

It seems also unlikely that the agitation will result in any general withdrawal of British exhibits.

M. Max O'Rell (Paul Blouet) has written a letter to The Daily Chronicle saying that a public expression of sympathy will go against Dreyfus, adding:

"For God's sake, use your influence to stop it. But for the universal sympathy shown for Dreyfus, whom I, personally, believe to be innocent, in England and Germany, he would have been acquitted. It is a terrible thing to say, but I say it and am not afraid of contradiction."

THE BOYCOTT IN GERMANY.

The Press Issues a Warning Against the Movement.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The German Government organs have been quick to issue a warning against the proposal to boycott the Paris Exhibition.

"Germany has no occasion to take the lead in this matter," says the Cologne Gazette. "She ought to leave this to other States which, perhaps, would not consider it undesirable that Germany, of all powers, should adopt a hostile attitude toward France in this matter."

Geheimrath Lewald, a member of the German Exhibition Commission, says:

"What has the exhibition to do with politics? Its sole object is commercial. To withdraw is no such easy matter. Every industrial branch will be represented as a group, to which the individual manufacturer contributes. The industrial branches could, therefore, only withdraw as a whole. There is not the slightest symptom of any inclination to adopt that course. The greatest efforts are putting forth in all quarters to make the best possible show. We have met with the friendliest reception from the French management of the exhibition. I am convinced the whole movement is only a storm in a teacup."

The Association of German Celluloid Manufacturers has decided to abstain from exhibiting at the Paris Exposition.

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COLOGNE, Sept. 13.—The German Trades Union Association, on the motion of its President, adopted a resolution to-day not to exhibit at the Paris Exposition, declaring that the Rennes sentence was an insult in its disregard of the official statements of Germany.

The press of the city, however, urges German exhibitors to avoid hasty decisions, and to wait until other nations have declared their attitude.

DREYFUSITES FAVOR A JEWESS.

Sympathizers Elect a Wichita Girl a Carnival Queen.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 13.—As a result of the feeling of sympathy with Dreyfus that has crystallized into demonstrations here, Miss Sadie Joseph, a beautiful Jewish girl, was to-day nominated for Queen of the Flower Parade at the Fall Carnival.

In a few hours votes enough were cast for Miss Joseph to put her in the lead of the other candidates. Voting for other candidates was almost stopped, and enthusiasm for Miss Joseph ran over the city like wildfire.

Budapest Prepares for the Fair.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13.—The proposal to boycott the Paris Exhibition on account of the verdict of the Rennes court-martial has met with little or no support, and the work of preparing the Hungarian exhibit will be continued.

VERDICT INTERFERES WITH KINGS.

Prevents the Meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—It is believed here in well-informed quarters that there was a substantial basis for the report that Emperor Nicholas had arranged to visit Emperor William at Potsdam, but that the issue of the Dreyfus trial caused a sudden change in the plans.

There is no doubt that elaborate preparations had been made at the Schloss for the reception of important visitors, though it is now explained that these were for other princely guests expected next month.

WANT VICTORIA TO INTERCEDE.

Subjects of England's Queen Ask Her to Plead for a Pardon.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Queen Victoria, who is at Ballater, Scotland, is said to be receiving a great number of telegrams and letters from her subjects at home and abroad begging her to plead with President Loubet for Dreyfus's pardon.

It is known that the news of the Rennes verdict, which reached the Court at Balmoral Saturday night, greatly affected the Queen, who had followed the proceedings with attentive interest.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S VIEWS.

He Hopes Americans Will Refrain from Criticism of France.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—Archbishop Ireland to-day, asked for his opinion on the meeting to protest against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial, said:

"It is my belief that public meetings in America such as it is proposed to hold for the purpose of protesting against the sentence of the Rennes court-martial are untimely, unfair to France, and likely to breed regrettable ill-feeling between that country and our own.

"I shall not deny that I have always had in my heart deep sympathy for the unfortunate officer who has been under trial in Rennes, and that I had wished and hoped that the sentence of the court would have been one of acquittal.

"But it is another question to face the verdict of the court the moment that verdict has been declared with the assertion that it is plainly against truth, and that the court from which it issues is guilty of base injustice and sacrilegious perjury. And it is, still more so, another question to lay upon France the crime of the verdict, if crime there be in it, and throw at a whole people and at their Government insulting epithets. Let us wait.

"This whole matter belongs to the internal life and to the internal administration of France and international courtesy as well as justice bids us talk about it very carefully and very slowly. France is a proud, sensitive nation. She will deeply resent, as it is her right, undue criticism and hasty judgment of her acts by a foreign people, and especially will she resent, as it is surely her right, any uncalled-for interference with her internal administration and any imprudent challenging of her national honor.

"France has been our friend for ages. She was our friend when no other nation befriended us. She is our friend to-day. She is a sister republic. We should pause long and seriously before blaming, suspecting, or offending France.

"I can well understand the present happenings in America. The American people are most easily roused to sentiments of justice and humanity. Prudence, however, is the queen of all virtues, and we should strive to make it ours.

"In what I say I speak as an American, for what I believe the good of America. I make no plea for France, although, because I know France, I love her despite her faults, and I hope for her, despite her perils."

SPEECH BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Addresses 10,000 Persons at Walton on the Dreyfus Case and the Duties of American Citizens.

WALTON, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt made a speech at the fair grounds this afternoon to 10,000 people. In his address he said:

"Something recently happened which I want to speak about. I think it a rare thing for the whole Nation to watch the trial of a single citizen of another nation. We have watched with indignation and regret the trial of Capt. Dreyfus. It was less Dreyfus on trial than those who tried him. We should draw lessons from the trial. It was due in part to bitter religious prejudices of the French people. Those who have ever wavered from the doctrine of the separation of Church and State should ponder upon what has happened. Try to encourage every form of religious effort. Beware and do not ever oppose any man for any reason except worth or want of it. You cannot benefit one class by pulling another class down."

Speaking to the Grand Army men, the Governor said:

"It gives me great pleasure to greet men who wear that button. I can call you comrades. While our war was a small one, we did the job all right. The one grand result was the reuniting of the Blue and the Gray. We could have done nothing in the face of the foe had we been divided. It is all right to differ on politics or temporary policies, but we must remember that the great foundation of government was engraved on the tables at Sinai, and from their basic principles we cannot afford to differ. Never tolerate in public the man whom you would not tolerate as a private individual. Little can be done for the man who lacks honesty and horse sense. Remember that what is true of honor on the field of battle is also true in the legislative halls or business or social life. No man can do too much for the honor of the flag. Every American walked straighter the day after Dewey entered Manila Bay. It is impossible to place American citizenship on too high a plane. The true basis of citizenship is common courage, common honesty, and common sense."

TO ASK PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S AID.

A Committee Appointed to Seek Intervention for Dreyfus.

At a session of the General Committee in charge of the movement to aid Dreyfus through obtaining "the friendly intervention of President McKinley with the French Government," the plan for holding a mass meeting at Cooper Union next week was abandoned yesterday. This action was taken in view of the many mass meetings to protest against the Dreyfus decision already held and to be held. It was decided to confine the work of the committee to its principal purpose of enlisting the aid of President McKinley.

The meeting was held in the office of Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal, organizer of the movement and Chairman of the General Committee. It was attended by representative citizens, to whom invitations had been sent. Letters from Abram S. Hewitt, Judge James A. Blanchard, and other prominent men were received by the Chairman, regretting their inability to be present and expressing sympathy with the movement.

Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of an Executive Committee with power to prepare and submit an appeal to President McKinley for his intervention in behalf of Capt. Dreyfus, and to procure signed petitions from American citizens asking the President for similar action. The members of the Executive Committee named in these resolutions are Abram S. Hewitt, Cornelius N. Bliss, Allison R. Hopkins, Edward M. L. Ehlers, Maurice B. Blumenthal, Frederick A. Burnham, John P. Faure, and William F. Kind.

REPUBLICANS SUPPORT DREYFUS.

Central Club Passes Resolutions Condemning the Court-martial.

The Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, at a meeting held at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, last night, unanimously adopted the following resolutions in regard to the Dreyfus case:

Whereas, In common with the whole civilized world, we have observed with amazement the extraordinary trial concluded at Rennes, and its final judgment, and since it is the sacred interest of all men to defend and maintain courts for the administration of justice in any country which is frequently visited by foreigners, that lives and property may be secure, under the free intercourse of our times,

We declare our unqualified censure of the hateful methods of injustice which were employed to obtain the second unrighteous condemnation of Alfred Dreyfus by a French court-martial, and we declare that such methods and such tribunals are a perversion of justice and more fitted for barbarous lands than for a country boasting to possess the civilization of the French Republic.

NO GOVERNMENTAL ACTION.

Senator Clark Says There Will Be No Officially Declared Boycott.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Senator Clark of Montana said to-day that there was nothing in the talk of an official boycott of the Paris Exposition.

"The whole world," he said, "is shocked at the Dreyfus infamy. But attention will be speedily diverted to other things, and the proposed boycotting of the exposition will not go beyond the action of individuals. There will be no Governmental action, and certainly Congress will not withdraw American participation in the exposition.

"There will be many who will want this opportunity to exhibit American progress and American wares in a foreign centre."

Otsego, Wis., Offers Dreyfus a Home.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—A Free Press special from Otsego, Wis., says: "The following cablegram was sent to Dreyfus from this place this afternoon from the citizens of Otsego: 'We hope for your pardon. If granted, we extend cordial invitation to make your home in Otsego.'"

THE ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

ROME, Sept. 13.—An official note announces that the Pope will be unable to grant separate audiences to the immense number of pilgrims expected to come to Rome during the Holy Year, but as he is anxious not to deprive them of the benefits of the Apostolic benediction he will follow the example of his predecessors in similar circumstances and will pronounce a solemn benediction in the Court of Belvedere or elsewhere, as may be convenient.

The arrangement, which comes into force forthwith, causes varied comment.

It is supposed that the decision is due to the advice of his physicians. One of the first effects will be that the Prince will not receive the French pilgrimage that is due here next week. In this way Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, will gain his desire that the Pope shall not speak publicly on the Dreyfus affair.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope is only suffering from a cold, unaccompanied by fever. But, as a precautionary measure, his audiences have been temporarily suspended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Private letters received at the Papal delegation here speak of the excellent health the Pope has been enjoying of late, his vigorous appearance, and the interest he takes in current affairs. These advices from the best posted sources within the Vatican are regarded as offsetting the frequently repeated reports of the Pope's decline.

CITY MAY SUE BANKERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 13.—Several weeks ago the New York banking and brokerage firm of C. H. White & Co., being the highest bidders, obtained the award of $24,000 in Wilmington City sinking fund bonds. The bonds were to draw 4 per cent., and White & Co. offered $1,936 premium. Their only stipulation was that they should be assured of the legality of the issue, which was not questioned here.

The bonds were to be delivered on Sept. 1, and City Treasurer Hamann wrote to the firm shortly before that date with reference to the matter. He received no reply, and other city authorities were also unable to get an answer from White & Co. This evening City Solicitor Conrad and Mr. Hamann returned from New York, where they went to see about the matter. Mr. Conrad says he had an unsatisfactory interview with Mr. White, and was unable to see the man who was supposed to have put in the bid.

It is feared here that the bonds will have to be sold again, although there is some talk of the city bringing action against White & Co. The matter will come before the City Council to-morrow evening.

BEEF TRUST'S FACILITIES.

W. F. Wyman, a banker and manufacturer of Kansas City, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said last night that he had been a good deal interested in the published reports that the retail butchers here intend to fight the Beef Trust.

"I very much fear they cannot do it successfully," said he. "Certainly they cannot at the start, and it would require at least twenty-five years of patient and persevering effort to place them in a condition to successfully compete with the Westerners.

"There is little or no waste at the stock yards in Kansas City, Chicago, and Omaha. There is about $25,000,000 invested in that branch of trade in our city. In Chicago there is twice that sum, and in Omaha about one-half. So at the outset it is pitting $1,000,000 against $100,000,000.

"At the Western centres of the live stock market they have plants and appliances for the remunerative working up of all the offal. Some is converted into soap; other portions are transformed into fertilizers. The bones are used for knife handles and articles of that kind, while the hair is used for mortar or in the manufacture of felt. Then much of the so-called refuse is canned while the blood is reduced by a process so that it can be utilized in sugar refineries.

"Now, until the New Yorkers are in a position to do all of these things it is idle to talk of successful competition with Western stock men."

Rev. H. L. Gilbert May Leave St. Ann's.

The Rev. Henry L. Gilbert, assistant rector of St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, has received a call to become the rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y. It is believed that he will accept the call.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

Gratifying Evidence

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OBSERVE FAST OF YOM KIPPUR.

Jews Throughout the City Throng to the Synagogues to Celebrate the Day.

Yom Kippur, the great Day of Atonement and fasting among the Jews, began at sunset yesterday and will continue until the sun drops behind the horizon to-day. The orthodox Jews who have come here from Russia and Polish Austria and Prussia and from Northern Africa observed the fast with all the strictness and austerity of ancient times. Not a morsel of food nor a drop of water is taken during the twenty-four hours of the fast. It is the day when with fasting and prayer they invoke the forgiveness of God for all their sins of commission and omission during the past year, and in the evening when they feel themselves absolved, they return to their homes to break the fast and to thank God for His mercy. In lieu of the ancient sacrifices and the laying of the sins of the people on the head of the he-goat, the orthodox substitutes a male fowl, which is slaughtered for every male member of a family.

The strict rules require all Jews to stand unshod in the synagogues, and these rules are observed by the Jews of Poland and the Orient, but are generally modified in New York. The reformed Jews here have modified all these observances except those of fasting and prayer, and consequently all the synagogues were crowded last evening and will be crowded to-day. Even the synagogues are not sufficient to contain the worshippers, for every Jew is expected to attend services on the Day of Atonement, and so halls and vacant lots were made use of as places of worship.

Over 2,000 Jews assembled last evening in Tammany Hall, and Jacob Wolf, who assumed the office of Kantor, conducted the services. The cards announcing the event mentioned Wolf as "the Hobson of Tammany Hall," because on Wednesday last when he also conducted services he made such an impression as a preacher that many of those present could not resist the temptation of embracing and kissing him. The Rev. Dr. Julius Hess this morning will deliver an address, in which he will speak of the second conviction of Capt. Dreyfus.

In the Temple Israel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, services began at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and this morning the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, the Rabbi, will preach on the subject, "Responsibility of the Individual." In the afternoon the subject of his sermon will be "Light at Even."

PANIC IN THE THALIA THEATRE.

Cry of "Fire!" Was Raised and the People Rushed for the Exits.

While the Jews were celebrating Yom Kippur in the Thalia Theatre, on the Bowery, last evening, a fight took place between some youths, who crowded the upper gallery, and some one shouted "Fire!" The place was crowded to overflowing, and the people arose as a body and made for the exits. The large stage was filled with persons comprising the male choir, and behind the scenery were many others, who all rushed for the rear and front doors.

Before anyone was much hurt twenty policemen cleared the aisles, and those who wanted to left the theatre. There was no fire, though one of the ushers, who smelled gas, turned one of the chandeliers around until he caused an electric plug of an electric light to blow out. During the excitement all the fire exits were thrown open, but few persons left the place. When the firemen arrived they had to fight their way into the building, where they carried a hose, but had no use for it.

THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

Col. A. H. Tarbet Says Big Orders for Machinery Have to Wait.

Col. Alexander H. Tarbet, who recently sold the Centre Star gold mine at Rossland, B. C., for $2,000,000, and who has just purchased the After Thought Copper Mines of Shasta County, Cal., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Col. Tarbet's presence in New York is for the purpose of buying machinery for the development of his mining properties. With Col. Tarbet is A. G. Lamson of Salt Lake City, and they own the Salt Lake City Water and Electrical Power Company, for which they will also place orders for machinery.

This company's plant is situated on the Jordan River, twenty-two miles south of Salt Lake City, and furnishes power to the mills and mines of Mercur, the famous gold camp of Utah, and also to the Camp of Bingham equally famous for its copper production.

"In all my experience," said Col. Tarbet last night, "I have never seen such all-around prosperity as at present prevails. This is particularly exemplified in manufacturing. Even at the high prices now ruling it is impossible to have orders for machinery promptly filled, manufacturers demanding at least six months' time.

"A large firm to-day refused to accept any orders at less than seven months, and declared that they were daily getting further behind in filling contracts.

"Since I have been in New York I have heard talk of tight money. We in the West think we know what tight money is, but the banks in Utah and Montana have a larger surplus now than ever before. This is generally true of all Western banks. The days of exorbitant interest in the West are numbered. There is now no excuse for the bankers charging the usurious rates that have heretofore prevailed there.

"The development of mines in the last two years has been phenomenal, and the production of the precious and baser metals shows an extraordinary increase—at least 30 per cent."

STATE SENATOR'S BEAR HUNT.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 13.—State Senator George Chahoon and wife were the unwilling participants in a lively bear hunt near their home at Ausable Forks, Clinton County, last Saturday. The Senator and his wife were out driving and he had taken his dog and shotgun in the hope of killing a partridge or two. Senator Chahoon related his experience to-day:

"We left our home in Ausable Forks," he said, "in our buggy, with my wife, dog, and a 12-gauge shotgun. We were driving through a swamp. Mrs. Chahoon held the reins, while I had the gun cocked ready for a quick shot, when about thirty yards in front of us four bears, (female and her three cubs,) came into the road and looked at us for an instant and started up the road away from us. The dog made chase and was close to the bears as they entered the woods on the opposite side of the road. Pretty soon we saw a procession of dog and bears coming toward us from up the road, the dog leading, with the old she bear in close pursuit, and clearly gaining on the dog. The horse did not like this and started to back, and as the bear and dogs passed the buggy I fired both barrels of No. 8 birdshot into the old bear at a range of about ten feet. She showed no evidence of being hit and kept after the dog for ten or twelve yards, when she turned abruptly into the woods. The young bears were opposite the buggy, and they also turned into the woods. The dog turned and followed the old bear. At about thirty yards from the road he stopped and began to bark.

"I jumped from the buggy to go to the dog, and when I was nearly to him Mrs. Chahoon called for me to return. When I got back she told me that another large bear had come into the road and stood on his hind legs and looked at the horse, while the horse stood on his hind legs and looked at the bear. As soon as the horse was quiet enough to hitch, Mrs. Chahoon and I went into the woods to try to drag the bear I had shot to the road, and while thus engaged Mr. Roberts, who drives the stage between Lake Placid and Westport, came along with the stage and helped us to put the bear into the wagon. The ground where the bear was shot showed no blood or other evidence of her being hit. Both charges struck behind the shoulder and were driven downward and part of them through the body. The bear showed no evidence of a struggle, and doubtless fell perfectly dead where she lay when I got to her. In all she must have run fifty yards after the shot."

SHAMROCK'S GAFF BREAKS

Aluminium Spar Is Carried Away During a Trial Spin.

HAPPENS OUTSIDE THE HOOK

Mr. Fife Will Be in Command of the Cup Challenger Henceforth and Will Sail Her in the Races.

The new aluminum gaff of the mainsail on the Irish cup hunter Shamrock was carried away yesterday shortly before noon and the yacht, which had begun her fifth trial spin in American waters, was towed back to her mooring inside of Sandy Hook. When the accident happened the Shamrock was about an eighth of a mile southeast of Scotland Lightship and sailing over the regular New York Yacht Club course. Sir Thomas and Designer Fife were on board at the time.

The work of bending the new crosscut mainsail was completed on Tuesday night and at the earliest dawn the crew of the Shamrock began overhauling the running rigging. At 9 o'clock the men were sent below to the halliards and soon afterward the big sail began to creep skyward. The new gaff was a noticeable spar by reason of its great length and the fact that it was not painted like the others, but shone in its natural silvery color in the bright sunshine. The head sails were sent up on the stays in stops as soon as the mainsail was spread, and the largest clubtopsail that the yacht has worn thus far was hoisted into position and the club lashed to the topmast.

Mr. Ratsey has said that he did not believe that there was any advantage in crosscut sails, but when the new rig was spread to the breeze it was found that the cloths in the mainsail ran from luff to leach, a wrinkle that he has adopted from Nat Herreshoff.

At 10:05 the Shamrock was cast off from her buoy, and for the first time, she started out toward the lightship under her own canvas, and without assistance from the tender James A. Lawrence. She quickly gathered way, and with lifted sheets and boom to starboard she passed out under the influence of an 8-knot breeze from the north. She was saluted by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair, and the honor was returned by dipping the colors on the steam yacht Erin, which had followed the racer out to the line. At 10:40 the green yacht passed within 100 yards of the new White Star liner Oceanic, which was making her initial visit to this port. The crew of the Shamrock lined up on the starboard side and gave three lusty British cheers for the big steamship. The same honor, it is said, will by the passengers on deck. Signals were passed between the Erin and Oceanic. The bits of gay bunting that were sent aloft on the springstay of the liner read, "Godspeed," and a moment later the flags that were sent fluttering aloft on the Erin were translated to mean "Thanks." At the same time the observer at the signal station on shore hoisted the flags that read "Welcome."

The dancing blue water, bright sunshine, and wholesail breeze made the scene an inspiring one, and it appeared as if the long-deferred trial over the triangular course would be accomplished. At 11:38:30 the Erin took up her position and signaled that everything was in readiness. The yacht was on the port tack with sheet broad off and the spinnaker pole lowered. At 11:38:30 she set her spinnaker, and bearing southeast, swept beautifully across the line at a 12-knot clip. She had traveled scarcely more than an eighth of a mile when the head of the mailsail was seen to sag away suddenly. At once the spinnaker was doused, and Capt. Hogarth, who was at the tiller, jammed it hard down, bringing the boat's head up in the wind.

The spar, which had been built particularly light, despite the protests of Thorneycroft, was bent almost double fifteen feet out from the jaws and was crumpled up like a tin horn. Sir Thomas was on deck, standing alongside of Mr. Fife, but went below until repairs were made. Three men were at once sent aloft and cleared away the wreck as rapidly as possible. The sail was then lowered carefully. It was not torn or injured in any way, although the end of the spar sticking out beyond the mast and sagging off to leeward amid a tangle of halyards and stays looked ugly for a time. A launch from the Erin passed a line and kept her head to the wind while the men worked aloft and the sail finally was brought down on deck. The work of lowering the clubtopsail, which was all adrift, came next and was quickly performed.

The tug Lawrence, which was logging the course, was recalled and towed the Shamrock into the Horseshoe. She passed the tail of the Hook at 1:45.

Nothing was said on board the yacht as to the cause of the accident, and for the first time since his arrival here Sir Thomas had nothing to say. Mr. Fife, as usual, refused to comment on the accident, and as the true reason for it can only be given by him, it was impossible to obtain definite information.

Sir Thomas stated that Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan will convoy the Erin up the harbor, through the East River and Hell Gate, to New Rochelle. There Sir Thomas and Designer Fife will dine informally with C. Oliver Iselin and a party of friends at All View. Sir Thomas will then see the Columbia for the first time.

The name of Designer Fife of the Shamrock has been intimately connected in the public mind with the fortunes of that craft, but until yesterday his official relation to the boat had not been defined. Sir Thomas Lipton deemed it wise yesterday to let it be known that Mr. Fife is here not only because of his interest as her designer, but he will be supreme in command of the yacht during the races. He will sail the Shamrock. His will is to dominate from this time forward and so thoroughly that even the Shamrock's owner will issue no orders. The Shamrock will not leave her mooring to-day.

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS ARRIVE.

Mr. Kirby and Mr. Hands Will Report the Cup Races for British Papers.

Among the passengers on the Oceanic, which arrived yesterday, were Walter G. Kirby of The London Times, and Charles E. Hands of The London Mail. They have come to America to report the international yacht races. Talking about the respective chances of the Columbia and Shamrock, Mr. Kirby said:

"I would not venture to predict which vessel will win. There is a great element of chance in yacht racing. But the people on our side of the water think we have a grand racing craft in the Shamrock. Still they thought just the same about other yachts sent over here to contest for the America's Cup, and they are getting used to being slapped in the face.

"Trial tests, in my opinion, amount to little. The Shamrock easily beat the Britannia, and the latter on one occasion as easily outsailed the Meteor. Then the Meteor turned around and defeated the Britannia. So there you are.

"We can only send over one boat. But you have several to select from. If in your trial races the Defender proved a better vessel than the Columbia, you could pit the Defender against the Shamrock. But the latter is a trim boat, and no block could fall from her rigging without hitting a Captain on the head.

"Mind you, I don't mean that all the Captains are in command. But the crew has been selected from the best sailing men in the United Kingdom, and Captains have been glad of a chance to sign as A. B.

Great interest is manifested in Great Britain in the coming races, and the result, no matter what it may be, will be accepted in the proper spirit on the other side of the Atlantic."

COLUMBIA AND DEFENDER SAIL.

Crews of the Two Big Sloops Gain Practice in a Blow.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Columbia and the Defender went out this morning for a spin to Oyster Bay. The Defender was given four minutes' start, but was overhauled off Port Chester. They went out again this afternoon, giving the crews of both yachts practice in every possible work. They went as far as Hempstead Harbor and returned at 6 o'clock. The afternoon was an excellent one for practice, a stiff wind blowing. Mr. Iselin, Herbert Leeds, and Mr. Kane were on board.

When Sir Thomas Lipton comes to-morrow afternoon the two big sloops and the boats of the New Rochelle Yacht Club will be decorated in his honor. Sixteen covers will be laid for the dinner.

The Hera Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—The thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this afternoon with a good wind from the northwest, starting at 3:20 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5 44 58	2 24 58
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5 45 42	2 25 42
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5 46 19	2 26 19
Carolina, P. Jones	5 47 18	2 27 18
Asahi, L. Warren	5 48 46	2 28 46

The Katrina and Syce Win.

The resailed regatta for the Gould Cups, under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club, was completed yesterday in fine time. The race was started at 11 o'clock, off Sea Gate. The three schooners were sent around Sandy Hook Lightship, and the sloops sailed a course with the Scotland Lightship for outer mark. The Katrina carried away the tack of her baloon pibtopsail son after the start, but finally won the cup by a small margin. The Syce led the sloops all the way, and won in the class for single stickers.

The Yacht Races and Steamers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written on the subject of keeping the course of the international yacht races in October free from interference on the part of excursion steamers. It seems to be assumed that no power exists to enforce the desires of the Race Committee in this respect, and I have seen no suggestion which commended itself to me as being at all likely to secure any good results. I would therefore like to suggest that the Race Committee publicly announce now that if any excursion steamer passes within the patrol lines they establish they will have all succeeding races sailed at some point so distant from New York that the excursion steamers could not reach it. If this is done it is probable that the personal interests of owners and Captains would be all sufficient to secure the desired result.

GEORGE HILL.

New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

NEGRO PREACHER KILLED.

Shot by a White Man While at Work in His Field in Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

THOMSON, Ga., Sept. 13.—The Rev. H. B. Battle, a negro preacher, was killed here yesterday by an unknown white man, and the deed has greatly excited the community. Battle had been conducting a camp meeting at White Oak, and the whites heard that he had preached an indecent tirade on lynching.

Battle tried to get a number of white people to certify that his sermon was proper, then arming himself with a knife and revolver he went to work in his field. His wife says that an unknown white man came into the field and shot her husband down. The negroes are greatly excited and are arming themselves.

HENRY M. ALEXANDER BURIED.

Funeral Services at Princeton Conducted by the Rev. Dr. Purves.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The funeral of Henry M. Alexander of New York, a Trustee of Princeton University, was held here to-day in Marquand Chapel. The funeral party came from New York by special train.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of the First Presbyterian Church officiated, assisted by Dr. John De Watt of the seminary. The burial was made in Princeton Cemetery. The pall bearers were J. W. Alexander of New York, John Stewart, the Rev. S. Bayard Dodd, the Rev. E. R. Craven, the Rev. Dr. Addison Henry of Philadelphia, the Rev. J. K. Cowen of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. Fraser of Newark, the Rev. Dr. Jacobus of Hartford, the Rev. Dr. Dixon of Trenton, Chief Justice Magee of Elizabeth, Henry Greene of Trenton, and Thomas Carew of Newark. Many other distinguished men from New York and Philadelphia were present.

Among the members of the university and seminary Faculties in attendance were Dr. J. T. Duffield, Dr. W. B. Greene, Dr. B. B. Warfield, Profs. Woodrow Wilson, A. T. Ormond, Edmund Y. Robbins, and Paul Van Dyke.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:40	Sun sets...6:11	Moon sets.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:11	Gov. Isl'd...2:16	H. Gate....4:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:42	Gov. Isl'd...2:50	H. Gate....4:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Columbia, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, —.	.....	11:00 A. M.
Patria, Naples	.....	.....
Peninsular, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

Cametense, Barbados, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ma

The Wanamaker Store.

Of Public Importance

THIS is the third day of the Millinery Display. The collection of Fall Hats on view is the largest ever shown in an American store, but its size is its least important feature. Of more interest are the rare beauty of conception and design, the absolute and unvarying exclusiveness of style, the originality, the effectiveness and the variety of the hats displayed. Those who will testify to these number close to ten thousand appreciative visitors of the past two days.

The Informal Reception Days to the Fall Costumes, add to the life of the second floor. Receiving to-day, are new productions of several world-known Parisian designers, and a host of less costly but scarcely less elegant suits and costumes of New York origin.

Prominent among the former are Opera and Evening Wraps—an exclusive importation, no two alike, and we make no copies.

Among them a white cloth wrap edged with white mouffion; another edged with thibet; another of gray-drab cloth edged with ostrich feathers shaded to match; and others of violet and gray and red cloths, variously trimmed but all simple and elegant. But best of all—the prices are very moderate.

Yesterday our Dress and Wrap stock was the completest in the land. To-day it is still more complete. To-morrow, what?

The New Art Gallery, fifth floor, is open for inspection.

The New Piano Rooms, fifth floor, contain a complete line of styles in the superb Krell and the inexpensive and reliable Royal instruments. Our piano business is under full headway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

A Statement by Mr. Schurman Embodying His Views.

EFFECT OF AMERICAN RULE

Under It, with Tribal Self-Government, Natives Are Capable of a High Degree of Civilization.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—President Schurman of the Philippine Commission returned to-day to his duties as President of Cornell University. He gave out the following statement on Philippine affairs:

"It is very important that the public should know the actual facts of the situation. Things are what they are, and the American public should understand them, whether they agree with or run counter to the public's wishes.

"First—It requires some effort to realize the vastness of the archipelago, which extends in triangular form from Formosa to Borneo and the Celebes Sea through sixteen degrees of latitude. Never going out into the Pacific Ocean on the east nor the China Sea on the west, I made a circuit of 2,000 miles, all south of Manila. This gives some idea of the difficulty of maintaining an effective blockade, as the coast line of all the islands embraced in the archipelago is many more thousands of miles.

"Second—The multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of the tribes is something astounding. Over sixty different languages are spoken in the archipelago, and, though the majority of the tribes are small, there are at least half a dozen each having over a quarter of a million members. The languages of these people are as distinct from one another as French and Spanish or Italian, so that the speech of any one tribe is unintelligible to its neighbors. These tribes are all civilized and Christianized, but small uncivilized tribes, among whom the Igorrates seem best known in America, inhabit the mountains in Luzon and form a large part of the population of Mindanao. In this island, also, there is a large Mohammedan population, which is independent of the Mohammedans in the neighboring Sulu Archipelago.

"Third—It is the Tagalogs that inhabit some of the provinces about Manila who are resisting the authority of the United States. Other civilized Filipinos are neutral, except where they are coerced by armed bands of Tagalogs who seized upon their governments during the making and the ratification of our treaty of peace with Spain. It would be incorrect to assume, however, that these tribes are allies of ours. They are not. Indeed they are not without suspicion of the white race, of which they have had experience only through Spain. But they are men of intelligence and property, and the masses, when not stirred up by the Tagalogs, recognize the advantage to them of American sovereignty, and so remain passively neutral, although robber bands from time to time descend from the mountains to plunder and burn the estates of the peaceful inhabitants on the plains.

"Fourth—The insurrection, though serious enough, as experience has proved, is not a national uprising. Indeed, there is no Philippine nation. As I have already said, there is a multifarious collection of tribes having only this in common, that they belong to the Malayan race. The inhabitants of the archipelago no more constitute a nation than the inhabitants of the Continent of Europe do.

"Fifth—The United States, having assumed, by a treaty of peace with Spain, sovereignty over the archipelago, became responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, the administration of justice, the security of life and property among all the tribes of the archipelago. This is an obligation which intelligent Filipinos not less than foreign nations expect us to fulfill. Nor will the National honor permit us to turn back. In taking the Philippine Islands we annexed great responsibility. The fact that the responsibility is heavier than most people supposed it would be is no excuse for failure to discharge it. I repeat that the Philippine question is essentially a question of National honor and obligation."

In reply to an inquiry whether anything were now left but to fight it out, President Schurman said:

"In my opinion, much good would be done by a declaration on the part of Congress of the form of government to be established in the Philippine Islands, or, better still, let the Congress establish a government for the Philippine Islands, and have it put in force in all parts and among all tribes hostile to the United States. This would serve several purposes. It would distinguish between our friends and our enemies, and treat the former according to their deserts. It would also give to our enemies an ocular demonstration of free government on the American plan, a very important point when it is remembered that the Tagalogs claim to be fighting for their liberty. And I had better call attention to the fact that the government which is well adapted to one tribe may need considerable modification to be available for another."

Asked about the capacity of the Filipino peoples to govern themselves, President Schurman replied that they had had no experience except in municipal affairs, and even these were subject to the control of the Spanish authorities. He thought, however, that each tribe might, subject to the supervision of a wise general government, manage in the main its own municipal and provincial affairs. Supervision from Manila would vary with the position which the different tribes occupied in the scale of civilization.

President Schurman seemed firm in the conviction that some form of home rule for each of the tribes and under the watchful supervision of the General Government at Manila, was the solution of the governmental problem in the Philippines.

"I have great confidence in the peoples of the Philippines," he added, "and much sympathy for their aspirations. A race should be judged by its best products, and an educated Filipino of whatever tribe, and each city has its educated men, will bear comparison with an educated man of any other race. Among the masses one often finds consciousness of ignorance and strong desire for education. The archipelago will not be revolutionized in a generation as Japan has been in some respects, but then Japan had thousands of years of national civilization behind her recent transformation. Nevertheless, considering the marked intellectual capacity of the Filipinos, and their admirable domestic and personal virtues, imagination cannot easily set limits to their progressive achievements under the inspiration of American civilization. And, while American sovereignty means this blessing to the Filipinos, it is beyond all doubt the one thing which can save the archipelago from division and appropriation by the great nations of Europe. The United States will hold it together, and, with the American democratic ideas, train and elevate the people to an ever-increasing measure of self-government."

KILLS HIS AGED PARENTS.

Peter King, Drink Crazed, Commits Double Murder Near Fiskdale, Mass.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 13.—News was received here early this morning of a double murder which occurred late last night near the manufacturing village of Fiskdale, about ten miles northwest of this town. John King, about eighty-four years old, and his wife, aged eighty, were killed by their son, Peter, who was crazed from the excessive use of liquor. The skulls of both were crushed by a heavy instrument, and death was almost instantaneous.

The murderer also attempted to kill his brother Thomas, but only succeeded in inflicting severe wounds.

Peter is now confined in the lock-up here. He is in an unconscious condition, and may die. He had been drinking heavily, and during the past few days manifested symptoms of delirium tremens. The members of the household retired as usual about 10 o'clock last night. Half an hour later Peter arose from his bed and entered his mother's room, which was on the second floor of the house. He crushed her skull by several heavy blows with a chair. The murderer then attacked Thomas, who had been aroused by the noise in his mother's room.

After a brief struggle Thomas managed to get away, and, running down stairs, he hastened to summon the neighbors. After the escape of his brother, Peter went down to the first floor, and, arming himself with a club, entered the bedroom of his father and killed him by administering several heavy blows on the head.

Shortly thereafter Thomas returned with two Fiskdale officers and his brother John, who seized the demented man and took him to the lock-up. After his arrival there he gave the officers considerable trouble. He tore off his clothing and attempted to injure himself by dashing his head against the walls of the cell. He was severely injured, and is in an unconscious condition.

Court-Martial Findings Approved.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Adjt. Gen. Andrews has approved of the findings of the court-martial which found Privates John F. Joyce, Charles Wendt, Bernard Canning, William Rogers, and John F. Fitzpatrick of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, guilty of disobedience of orders in refusing to obey their superior officers while at Creedmoor. The men were sentenced to be reprimanded and were fined $10 each.

Insane Woman Kills Herself and Child

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 13.—Mrs. J. M. Williams saturated the clothing of herself and her two months' old child with coal oil today and then set fire to the garments. She and the child were burned to death. She was of unsound mind.

WINSTON CHURCHILL HERE.

Author of "Richard Carvel" Denounces the Dreyfus Judgment and Discusses the Dramatization of Novels.

Winston Churchill, whose story "Richard Carvel" has been one of the most widely read books of the year, was in the city yesterday, staying at the Holland House. He will leave to-day for Windsor, Vt., where he has recently purchased a home. When he arrives there he will at once resume work on a historical novel which he has in hand. The finishing touches on "Richard Carvel" were added while the author was living at South Nyack, N. Y., and at his Vermont home he anticipates an environment which will provide a similar atmosphere of "dead quiet" favorable to the engrossing labors of final authorship.

Mr. Churchill was seen at his hotel last evening, and in a brief conversation he touched upon a variety of subjects. He has decided views upon the Dreyfus verdict, and did not hesitate to express himself forcibly thereon.

"I believe that Americans ought to boycott the exposition," he said, "and I for one would like to see such action. I do not feel justified in expressing opinions upon the technical features of the case, but even at this distance it has been apparent that Dreyfus was not accorded the benefit of an impartial trial. There was certainly no desire to give him any advantage, and, indeed, the reverse was true."

With reference to himself and his work Mr. Churchill spoke with becoming modesty. Asked whether the popular trend toward plays made from books would be followed in the case of "Richard Carvel" he said:

"The matter has been broached to me several times, but I have not yet made up my mind upon it. In these things one must be careful and go slowly. I shall certainly not do it myself, although I might be willing to collaborate with some one else in the producing of such a play. It does not necessarily follow that the man who writes a successful book can make a play of it. This seems particularly true of American authors. The Frenchmen do better in that line. Playwrighting requires an individual talent and special training. It is an art of itself.

"The man who writes a successful book has an advantage, I think, over the one who evolves a successful play. In the former case the success seems to be rather more cumulative. I mean that when an author has produced a book the public liked his next work is apt to be widely read even if he has not equaled his previous performance. But we have seen instances of the 'flat failures' of the second play from a man whose first had been well received.

"A good many persons incline to the belief, too, that an author's dialogue should not form part of a dramatization of his work. It is said that the language of a book is not suited to the play. I certainly thought that Thackeray's language was most effective in 'Becky Sharp.'"

LODGEWOMAN LOCKED OUT.

Ejected Husband from Club Room and Then Broke in House Door.

Mrs. Jane Oliver of 58 Willow Terrace, Hoboken, is a member of a lodge that meets at Odd Fellows Hall. She attended a meeting on Tuesday night. Her husband went to the lodge room at a late hour and ordered his wife to go home. She refused. This made her husband angry and, as she alleges, he tore from her shoulders the regalia she wore.

As the regalia was in the form of an American flag, the other members alleged that Mr. Oliver had insulted the flag and he was ejected. As he went away he told his wife that unless she accompanied him she would find the doors locked against her.

When Mrs. Oliver reached home she found her husband had kept his word. Her son, Edward Oliver, Jr., who was with her, procured an axe and broke in the door. Then, as the elder Oliver alleges, his wife and son put him out of the house.

A general row followed, and Detective Quinn placed all three under arrest. When they were arraigned before Acting Recorder Laverty yesterday Mr. Oliver was discharged. Mrs. Oliver was reprimanded, and the son was fined $5.

University of California Buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 13.—It is stated that Mrs. Phoebe Hearst will erect at least two of the buildings of the new University of California at Berkeley. One of these, the School of Mines, will be a memorial to her husband, who was a mining man, and the other will probably be devoted to the purpose of women. The statement is also made that Mayor Phelan and Miss Jennie Flood will each defray the expense of construction of one of the fine buildings provided for in the plans of Architect Bernard.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

REFUSE TO CLEAR TARTAR

British Authorities at Hongkong Say She Is Overcrowded.

GEN. FUNSTON IS ON BOARD

Transport Was Bringing 1,142 Soldiers, Including the Twentieth Kansas, Home from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The transport Tartar is detained at Hongkong, as the British authorities there refuse to clear her. The following dispatch from Col. Metcalf of the Twentieth Kansas, who is in charge of the troops on the vessel, was made public by the War Department to-day:

"Hongkong, Sept. 11.

"Corbin, Washington:

"British authorities refuse to clear Tartar because overcrowded; authorize 824.

"METCALF."

Secretary Root thought the matter of sufficient importance to take to the President for consideration. Another dispatch was afterward made public, as follows:

"Manila, Sept. 13

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Tartar sent Hongkong to dock, as requested by Major Long; no dock large enough at Nagasaki. She has capacity for 1,145 men and 111 cabin passengers. She took back 1,142 men and 61 cabin passengers. On her trip from San Francisco she carried comfortably 1,145 men and 55 cabin passengers. OTIS."

After Secretary Root's return from the White House he had a conference with the Commissioner of Navigation, and also decided to take up the matter of the Tartar with the State Department, with a view to having the ship cleared at Hongkong. A dispatch was sent to Col. Metcalf, asking if in his opinion the ship were overcrowded and if there were just ground for complaint as to the subsistence furnished the men. A dispatch was also sent to Gen. Otis asking for further information concerning the Tartar, and the supplies with which she was furnished. No definite decision can be reached until the State Department has communicated with the United States Embassy at London, as it is a question which must be settled by the British Government.

A private cable message from Hongkong says that complaint was made by the 400 discharged regulars on board the Tartar of overcrowding, whereupon clearance was refused. The Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, with Gen. Funston, are aboard the Tartar, but it is understood that the volunteers make no complaint and are anxious to have clearance granted to the ship in order that they may proceed homeward.

The Tartar was chartered by the United States, and is owned by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company. She sails under the British flag. The British Consul can determine whether she complies with the British navigation laws, and if she does not he has authority to cause her to unload.

It was stated at the War Department this afternoon that the Tartar matter had been referred to Ambassador Choate, which makes an international question of it. The contention of the War Department is that, notwithstanding that the Tartar flies the British flag, the assumption of British authority over her is unauthorized, as she is chartered by the United States Government.

TEXT OF FILIPINOS' REPLY.

Say They Could Have Accepted Autonomy Had They Not Seen Americans Were Prejudiced Against Them.

MANILA, Sept. 13.—A copy of the reply adopted by the Filipino Congress to the American offer of an autonomous Government has been obtained. The author of the reply was Ambrosio Rianzares, who received the offer of a position in the Supreme Court, but who failed to appear and was supposed to be detained by the insurgents. The document repeats the arguments contained in the recent appeal to the powers for recognition, and the Filipino claims that the Americans were the aggressors in the war, and concludes:

"Notwithstanding the foregoing, we could have accepted your sovereignty and autonomy if we had not seen by the behavior of the Americans in the beginning that they were strongly opposed to us, through race prejudice, and the high-handed methods of dealing with us made us fear for the future in your hands. Finally, we thank you for your offers of autonomy under sovereignty."

UNDELIVERED MANILA MAIL.

Large Amount Hung Up at Manila, Lacking Proper Addresses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A large quantity of mail addressed to soldiers and sailors in the Philippines is stacked away in the office of the Director of Posts at Manila, and will never be delivered. Many a soldier is wondering why he has been forgotten by his relatives and friends, while they in turn are wondering why he does not answer their letters.

It is all due to the fact that the people of this long-peaceful Nation cannot become accustomed to military conditions, and persist in believing that the name of the town and province where a soldier is stationed is enough of an address. The result is that quantities of letters have arrived without regimental and company numbers and names, and cannot be delivered.

The pile of undelivered mail has assumed such proportions that the Director of Posts has found it necessary to call the attention of the Government to it. There is no way of remedying it, but Postmaster General Smith did the best he could to-day by issuing an order to Postmasters to call the attention of the friends of soldiers and sailors, so far as practicable, to the necessity of giving the military address of their correspondents.

INDIAN SCOUTS WANT TO SERVE.

Chippewa Chief Calls On the President and Offers to Form a Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Chief Joseph H. Woodbury of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota visited the White House to-day with Col. James H. Tillman of South Carolina. Chief Woodbury's Indian name is Pug-O-Na-Ge-Shig. He and Col. Tillman want to raise a company of Indian scouts for service in the Philippines. They argue that the Philippine campaign is Indian warfare, and that Chippewas, experts in that kind of fighting, would make useful scouts. Col. Tillman, who is a nephew of the Senator, served in the late war, and is Junior Vice Commander of the Spanish-American War Veterans. He would command the company. Woodbury would be First Lieutenant, and the Second Lieutenant would be one of the Roosevelt Rough Riders, who has had experience as a scout in Indian wars.

"Many of the Chippewas," said Chief Woodbury to-day, "served in the United States Army when there were Indian companies in some of the regiments. They would make the finest scouts on earth."

SENTENCE OF PRIVATE COMMUTED.

McVeigh Not to be Shot for Striking an Officer at Imus.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Private Thomas McVeigh, Company G, First Wyoming Volunteer Infantry, was tried by a general court-martial convened at Imus, Philippine Islands, last June, on the charge of striking his superior officer. He was found guilty and sentenced "to be shot to death with musketry at such time and place as the proper authority may direct." Two-thirds of the court concurred in the sentence.

President McKinley has directed that the sentence be commuted to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for the period of three years. Alcatraz Island, Cal., has been designated as the place of confinement.

GUNBOAT FLORIDA'S ARMAMENT.

She Will Operate in the Philippines Under Lieut. A. C. Dalton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Information has been received at the War Department showing that the gunboat Florida, which has been undergoing repairs for some time, will soon be ready for service. She will operate in the Philippines.

The armor plate and guns of the former Spanish gunboat Covadonga have been transferred to the Florida, supplemented by American guns. The armament will consist of a rapid-fire six-pounder of the latest pattern and two ten-barrel Gatlings.

The Florida will be commanded by Lieut. Albert C. Dalton of the Twenty-second Infantry. A crew picked from men of the Third Cavalry, Twenty-second Infantry, First South Dakota, and Twentieth Kansas will operate her.

Morong Abandoned by Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Morong, one of the points on Laguna Bay captured by Gen. Otis some months ago, has been abandoned and the garrison sent to Calamba, the latest point on the bay to be captured. Morong is said to be a very unhealthy place and of little value as a base of supplies. The insurgents south of Calamba are believed to be moving east, and are said to be concentrating at Santa Cruz on the southeastern shore of Laguna Bay.

Rich Men Escape from Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The War Department has information concerning the escape from Aguinaldo of Dr. Gonzalez and Señor Bonifacio Arovalo. These men were in the insurgent camp for some time, and being very wealthy, they were assessed quite heavily to assist the cause. Gonzalez received the offer of the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs by Aguinaldo, but declined.

Ships Chartered to Carry Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Root to-day authorized the chartering of the steamship Manauense, capable of carrying 500 men, and the Bristol, carrying 600. These ships are available for the first ten regiments organized. He also authorized the charter of the City of Pekin, 978, and the Angelo-Australian, 1,000 men, to take the troops of the second ten regiments to Manila.

5,706 New Volunteers Recruited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The enlistments yesterday were 476, making a total of 5,796.

ASKS AMERICANS TO INVEST.

A Havana Paper Says There Is a Golden Opportunity in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—La Lucha says today: "The Americans ought not to fail to grasp the present golden opportunity to invest money in Cuba. Thus far the English and German investors seem to have more confidence in the future security of the island than our neighbors to the north. If the Americans do not hasten they will lose the chance to invest profitably.

"The United States, having entered the lists of fighting nations, may be expected to protect Americans all over the world, and there are many lucrative openings here in Cuba. Tobacco and coffee, with a capital of $4,000 to $20,000, will yield a good income, and oranges, vegetables, and cattle offer tempting chances. Let the American investors come at once and thus solve the problem."

Cuban Tobacco Raisers Resume.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—The work of reconstruction in the district of Sancti Spiritus is progressing favorably. Before the war there were five hundred tobacco farms under cultivation there. Two hundred and forty are now in operation, and it is estimated that four hundred others will be under cultivation by the end of the year. More than a thousand yoke of oxen are working in that district.

SWORD FOR ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

New Jersey Legislature's Gift to be Presented Oct. 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13.—Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey to-day called on Rear Admiral Sampson, on board the flagship New York, now lying in the Delaware River with the other ships of the North Atlantic squadron, to arrange with him a time for the presentation of the sword which the Legislature of New Jersey, has voted to give to the Admiral.

While the details were not definitely arranged, it was decided that the presentation shall take place Oct. 25, at the State House, Trenton. A reception will be arranged, to which prominent men will be invited. Gov. Voorhees will make the presentation speech.

SHOOTING ON BROADWAY.

Excitement in Theatre District Over a Fight Between Col. Watson of Virginia and William Adams.

The crowd coming out of the Empire Theatre last night at the close of the performance was nearly thrown into a panic on account of a shooting affray in which a tall, gray-haired Virginia Colonel and a little billiard room keeper were the principals. Just what the fight was over nobody excepting the principals knew.

James P. Watson, fifty-four years old, of Pulaski, Va., who has been stopping at the Gilsey House, fired a shot at William Adams, fifty years old, a guest at the Martin House. The two men came into collision in front of the Martin House and Col. Watson was the aggressor. He struck Adams twice over the head with a heavy cane he carried, inflicting a bad scalp wound and a cut on the cheek. Col. Watson is six feet three in height. Adams is a much smaller man.

In spite of the difference in size, Adams put up a plucky fight. He grappled with the Colonel and took the cane away from him. With the Colonel's own cane he returned the blows he had got, inflicting a scalp wound over his right ear. Then the Colonel drew his gun. It was a .48-calibre Colt revolver, over a foot long. He drew it quickly and aimed right at Adams's head and fired.

It was lucky for Adams that the Colonel was not a good shot. The bullet missed and went through the plate glass window of an empty store adjoining the hotel. It plowed through a galvanized iron shutter and lodged in a rear wall. When Adams saw the gun he jumped to one side and then ran for safety into the lobby of the Empire Theatre.

Watson started to follow, but the police were upon him before he got far. Detective Sergeant Vallely and another detective of the Central Office were across the street chatting with Capt. Price when the fight occurred. They were half way across the street when the shot was fired. They ran up and caught Watson, and took his weapon away from him. Capt. Price ran after Adams and got him in the Empire lobby.

Both men were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. A big crowd followed the prisoners to the station. A message was sent to the New York Hospital for an ambulance, and Dr. Solley came to the station and put a few stitches in the scalps of both men. They were then taken out and arraigned before Capt. Price.

Watson was arraigned, first charged by the police with disorderly conduct. Capt. Price asked Adams if he would make a charge against Watson and he said he didn't care to prosecute. Watson was locked up and Adams was later bailed by James Corbett, the ex-pugilist. A number of letters found on the prisoners showed they had been in England within a short time.

No indication of what the fight was about could be got at the Gilsey House, where Col. Watson has resided since his return from England on Aug. 23. It was said he was very wealthy and fond of a game of cards. He had a reputation of "wearing" a revolver, not considering himself a fully dressed man till he had it upon him. The police think a woman is mixed up in the case.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY SOLD.

Street Road Brings $1,300,000 at Public Auction.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13.—The Columbus Central Street Railway, including tracks and equipments in this city and seven miles out, and Minerva Park, the suburban terminus of the road, was sold at public outcry at the Court House to-day to W. S. Rowe, Cashier of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, for $1,300,000. The property was appraised at $1,068,680.

It is generally understood that the Central and the Columbus Street Railway Company will be consolidated on a basis of two shares of the former for one of the latter, as a proposition of this nature is to be considered by both companies Sept. 26.

A motion by the Brownell Car Company of St. Louis to set aside the appraisement will hardly be pushed, as the property sold well.

BROOKLYN TENEMENT BURNED.

A fire of unknown origin broke out at 12:15 o'clock this morning and destroyed a double tenement, in which twenty families were sleeping, at 1,297 and 1,299 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

At 1 o'clock this morning all the people who were known to be in the house at the time the blaze was discovered were accounted for except one woman, Mrs. Catherine Kennedy, who was sleeping on the top floor of 1,297, with her sixteen-year-old son Daniel. She awoke him, and they tried to get down the stairs together, but were driven back.

Kennedy then started down the fire escape and when he was partly down he discovered that his mother was not following him. He went back to their flat, but could not find her. He was badly burned and was driven out the second time by the smoke. He was seen after the fire and said he feared that his mother was burned.

POST OFFICE DISTURBED.

Mr. Van Cott Investigating the Alleged Loss of Circulars Addressed to Retail Butchers.

A big row has been raised in the Post Office over the publication yesterday of a statement by Sebastian Stock, the Secretary of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, that he had mailed in the substation at Fifty-second Street and Broadway on Monday afternoon between 700 and 800 circulars, which had all gone astray, not one having been delivered.

The circulars contained a call for a meeting of the association on Tuesday night, and Mr. Stock claims that on Tuesday afternoon, after he had met several of the members who said they had not received notices, he went to the sub-station, where some of the clerks told him they had remembered handling the mail in question, but did not know what had become of it. President Louis Wagner of the association expressed a doubt that Stock had personally attended to the mailing, and it developed yesterday that Mr. Wagner was right.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that he had started an investigation and had summoned Superintendent Shea of the substation. Pending a report on the matter, Mr. Van Cott said he did not care to say anything other than it was highly improbable that any such thing had happened.

Superintendent Shea was also reticent pending the submission of his report to the Postmaster. He stated positively that had the circulars been mailed as stated they would have been delivered. He also said that he had seen Mr. Stock, and that the latter had admitted to him that there were but 150 of the circulars and that Stock's brother had mailed them in a street box at Forty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue.

When seen yesterday Mr. Stock did not appear anxious to make any statement, but he finally admitted that he had bought 160 one-cent stamps, which had been placed on a similar number of circulars, and that his brother had mailed them as stated above. He failed to reconcile this statement with one made to a reporter on Tuesday night that between 700 and 800 circulars had been mailed and that he and his brother had taken them to the sub-station themselves. The association claims a membership of about 700, and it has been supposed that a notice of meetings was sent to each member. Mr. Stock was asked if this was not the fact, and he absolutely declined to answer the question. He, however, stuck to his statement that 160 circulars had been mailed and that clerks in the sub-station had admitted handling them. Up to last night none of the circulars had been delivered.

CHARGES AGAINST A TREASURER

Accusers Say Chautauqua County Republican Misappropriated Funds.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Willis H. Tennant, as counsel for Herman Sixby and Seth Scriven, to-day filed with Gov. Roosevelt written charges of malfeasance against Thomas Hutson of Mayville, Treasurer of Chautauqua County, who is the Republican candidate for Treasurer for a third term. The charges allege misappropriation of funds.

Irregularities in bookkeeping are charged, by which it is claimed Hutson falsely made it appear that large sums were paid out by him, and it is alleged that the committee of the Board of Supervisors was deceived in making settlements with him in the years 1897 and 1898.

The accused has eight days in which to file his answer. Mr. Hutson claims that the charges are intended to defeat him in his campaign for re-election.

His accusers deny this allegation, contending that they tried to prevent his nomination at the caucus in June by calling attention to the charges.

After Mr. Hutson's answer is filed the Governor will then decide whether or not the charges warrant a hearing.

WALL TO SHUT OFF WINDOWS.

Gordon Norrie to Protect His Residence Against Business House.

The transformation of that part of Fifth Avenue just north of Thirty-fourth Street into a business centre furnishes no little trouble to those who still maintain residences there. Among the latter is Gordon Norrie, who has lived for many years at No. 377, just above Thirty-fifth Street.

No. 375 Fifth Avenue was recently leased to a furniture concern. Extensive alterations, which are now making, include the building of an extension back to the rear line of the lot, and from the side windows of which there would be an admirable view of the back rooms in the Norrie house. Mr. Norrie sought at once to remedy this condition, and yesterday his efforts took definite form in the filing of plans with the Building Department for a wall to be erected along the entire southerly side of his back yard and high enough to screen the windows in the furniture man's extension.

The wall will not be right up against the extension and will not materially interfere with its light and air, because the owners of the extension, perhaps anticipating some trouble with Mr. Norrie, have not built across the full width of the lot. There will be a space of eight or ten feet between the extension and the proposed wall.

Builder George Mulligan, who will put up the wall, says that Mr. Norrie is not actuated by spiteful motives, but is acting simply in self-defense. Light-colored brick will be used to make the wall as ornamental as possible. Its cost is estimated at $1,200.

AFFIDAVITS FOR MOORE.

Application for a New Trial Argued Before the Recorder.

The application for a new trial for W. A. E. Moore, now under nineteen years' sentence for working the "badger game" on Martin Mahon at the Grenoble Hotel about a year ago, was argued before Recorder Goff yesterday morning, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appearing for the people and Abraham Levy for Moore.

Mr. Levy's application is based on the discovery of new evidence, which was presented in the form of affidavits. The affidavits, four in number, were made by Moore, Mrs. Moore, P. J. Duras, Moore's former attorney, and a reporter for a New York newspaper. The affidavits of Moore and his wife deny considerable testimony given by Mahon at the trial, and Duras denies that he tried to get Mahon to settle two notes, which Mahon swore he had to give Moore at the time the "badger game" was worked. Mr. Duras said that the notes never existed. The affidavit of the reporter is regarded as the most important. He affirms that he has found two men, Moses Hammel, a diamond merchant of Nassau Street, and Walter Warsinger, who were with Mrs. Moore at the time Mahon met her at the Metropole before going to the Grenoble, and who state that Moore was not present, as was sworn to by Mahon at the trial.

The District Attorney suggested that before deciding the case the Recorder should summon the witnesses. The Recorder said that the suggestion presented a new question of law, and that he would consider the matter and reserve decision. Lawyers who heard the argument believe that the affidavits are strong enough to secure a new trial.

MUST PAY REWARD OFFERED.

Monks Lost a Diamond Pin and Man Who Found It Wants the Money.

A peculiar case was before Acting Recorder Laverty of Hoboken yesterday. J. Frank Monks of 256 High Street, Orange, on Sept. 6 lost a pin set with eight diamonds. It was his belief that the pin fell from his scarf while he was passing through the Christopher Street ferryhouse, New York, while on his way to Hoboken to take a train for his home.

He advertised his loss in a New York newspaper. The next day he received a letter from Otto Oesinghaus of 409 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, asking what reward he would pay for the return of his pin. Oesinghaus, who withheld both his name and address, told Monks to advertise the reward in the same newspaper he had first used.

He laid the matter before the New York police, who advised him to advertise a reward. He did so, offering $25. Oesinghaus called on him at his home, but Monks refused to pay the money. Oesinghaus refused to surrender the pin. Monks complained to Acting Recorder Laverty, who summoned Oesinghaus to appear and explain matters.

When he did so he was represented by counsel, who claimed that Monks having offered a reward, the case came under the head of contracts, and Monks could not claim the pin until he paid the money. Acting Recorder Laverty took the same view of the matter and dismissed the case.

Copyright in Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—United States Minister Merry, at San José, Costa Rica, has informed the State Department that the Government of that country has issued a decree establishing international copyright between Costa Rica and the United States.

Here's a Money-Saver in Men's Imported Sanitary Natural Wool Underwear,—the strong, well-made kind,

$1.15 per garment.

Hunt the town over and match it if you can for less than $1.50.

$5 may be a fair price for a good Derby, but we're not running a fair; our price is $3.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

LANDLORDS AFTER PROTECTION.

Evidence to be Used in Asking Law's Aid Against Dishonest Tenants.

The Association of Owners of Apartment Houses will soon issue a circular with a view to getting together testimony that can be used to support a bill to be introduced in the Legislature for the protection of landlords of apartment houses against irresponsible and dishonest tenants.

The circular will call attention to the fact that, while hotel and boarding house keepers are protected by law, the apartment house has no such legal standing and that the owners of the latter class of property are systematically victimized. It is pointed out that if owners who have been robbed of rent are willing to pay court fees and 10 per cent. of the amount of actual collections, a law bureau can be established which will not need to charge for legal services. Such a law bureau, it is claimed, could also be used for title searching and guaranteeing.

Apartment house owners will be asked to embody in the form of an affidavit the facts in regard to each case in which they have been robbed of rent. Meetings of owners will also be held in the near future to discuss and draft the proposed bill, and also to form a permanent organization chiefly for the purpose of stopping the practices of rebates on rent, padded rent rolls, and time allowances by means of which investors are misled as to real values. A committee of the association will receive communications at Room 83, 81 New Street.

WEEHAWKEN BOILER EXPLODES.

Two Men Injured, One Fatally, on the West Shore Docks.

A stationary boiler at the docks of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken exploded last night about 7 o'clock. The explosion wrecked the small building in which the boiler stood and started a fire, which was quickly put out by the Weehawken firemen.

George Hall, thirty-two years old, of Oswego, N. Y., who was in charge of the boiler, was so badly injured that he cannot live. His head and hands were almost parboiled, and when his clothing was removed all of his skin peeled from his body. Eugene Cummings, thirty-eight years old, of Fourth Street, Union Hill, was scalded from the waist up, but probably will recover.

The injured men were placed upon a trolley car a few minutes after the explosion occurred and were taken to a drug store, where their injuries were attended to by Drs. White and Walscheid. They were then removed to Christ Hospital, in Jersey City.

Hall, who retained consciousness, said he knew of no reason for the explosion. There was a safety valve on the boiler, and there was but a small head of steam on at the time the explosion occurred. The loss caused by the explosion will not be over $800.

MEMORIAL BUST OF POE.

To be Unveiled at the University of Virginia on Oct. 7.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 13.—The Poe Memorial Association of the University of Virginia will on Oct. 7 unveil Zolnay's bust of the poet. The day will be the fiftieth anniversary of Poe's death. Two meetings will be devoted to the occasion. In the morning Dr. C. W. Kent, President of the association, will present the bust, and it will be officially received by the university. The chief address will be by Hamilton W. Mabie.

The evening meeting will be a Poe symposium, the chief speaker being William Fearing Gill of Paris, who is delaying his return to France in order to attend the unveiling.

Invitations will be sent to literary men and women all over the country, and the gathering will, it is expected, be a notable one.

COUNCILMEN GET TIME.

Hearing on Motions to Set Aside Penalties Postponed.

By agreement of counsel on both sides the hearing of two motions before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court in relation to setting aside the fine and imprisonment of the City Councilmen who for a time refused to pass bond issues was yesterday postponed.

The representative of the Councilmen yesterday afternoon went before Justice Scott and obtained an order directing J. H. Dougherty, counsel for Henry W. Sherrill and other taxpayers, who brought the mandamus proceedings, to show cause on Sept. 19 why he should not receive a notice of appeal from Justice McAdam's decision.

Typhoid Fever Epidemic in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the Moabit quarter.

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The Best HEALTH FOOD For Summer.

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

CHANGE IN DEWEY PARADE

Original Route Below Twenty-third Street Will Be Adopted.

BOATS IN THE NAVAL PAGEANT

Offer from Sousa to Lead with His Band for $3,000 the Olympia's Battalion Will Not Be Accepted.

It is now practically certain that the route of the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey will be changed again so that instead of moving down Broadway and through Union Square to University Place, it will traverse Fifth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street to Washington Square, which is the point of dismissal. Major Gen. Roe, who has all along contended that this was the only logical route, has determined to make a fight to have this plan adopted by the Plan and Scope Committee to-morrow, and he will have the support of Gen. Howard Carroll. The other members of the committee are coming to believe that Gen. Roe is right, and it is not likely any serious effort will be made to retain the present route.

Complaints from citizens against the Broadway route have been coming into the headquarters of the committee ever since its adoption, and now the men who will take part have made a protest on the ground that they cannot see why they should tramp over stone-paved streets when an asphalt pavement can be used without disadvantage. A material point about the matter is that the parade will be delayed in reaching the point of dismissal if the Broadway route is used, and as the procession will not have left the Triumphal Arch under the best conditions until 6 o'clock, the advocates of the change say that if it is made the men will not be dismissed until long after dark and that great confusion is likely to result.

Gen. Carroll and Lieut. Commander Frémont, who went to Washington to consult with the Navy Department relative to the representation of the navy in the water parade, returned on Tuesday evening, satisfied with the result of their visit. Secretary Long, they said, had assured them that at least one, and probably two, examples of each of the types of vessels in the navy would take part in the demonstration. Secretary Root promised that several torpedo boats would represent the War Department fleet, and Secretary Gage agreed to have six revenue cutters present. The revenue cutters will be under command of Capt. Hodgson, who commanded the McCulloch at the battle of Manila Bay.

Gen. Carroll laid great stress on the efforts that would be made to preserve order in the water parade. The Police Department, he said, had agreed to have plenty of policemen in the harbor and every master of a vessel who left the line or interfered with its orderly progress would be arrested and the vessel taken to the nearest pier. Under an old law, the masters of vessels who interfere with parades on the waters in a harbor are liable to forfeiture of their licenses, and the committee purposes dealing harshly with every one who violates this regulation.

It has been decided, in view of the fact that the old frigate Constitution cannot be secured for the purpose, to anchor the frigate Portsmouth, which is now in Hoboken, as a stakeboat. The Portsmouth is unlike the other old vessels in this neighborhood in that she has not been housed over and that she has her masts and rigging still in shipshape. At present the Portsmouth is the headquarters of the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

Gen. Roe, Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade, said yesterday that applications for places in the line of march have been coming in at a gratifying rate. In addition to those already noted, he has received requests from these organizations from New Jersey: The First Regiment of Infantry of Newark, the Fourth Regiment of Infantry of Jersey City, the Essex Troop of Newark, and Gatling Battery Company A of Orange. Besides these, the entire Naval Militia of New Jersey will be in line. Brig. Gen. P. Farmer Wanser will command the New Jersey troops, which will be organized as a brigade. From Pennsylvania there will be the Second, Third, and Tenth Regiments, and possibly a troop of the Philadelphia City Cavalry.

When the Committee on Music decided to engage Sousa's Band to head the Olympia's battalion of sailors and marines, they expected a reasonable compensation would suffice to induce "the march king" to take part. Mr. Sousa, however, in his letter to the committee that he has concert engagements which will preclude his acceptance, though he is willing to cancel his dates for $3,000. This sum is $1,000 in excess of the entire appropriation for music, and the committee has decided to decline to accept Mr. Sousa's terms.

Prof. Fanciulli, the leader of the Seventy-first Regiment Band, has offered to furnish a band of 100 pieces to lead the parade, providing the committee will aid him out of a dilemma. Under the State military code regimental bands are required to parade with their respective organizations when the latter are ordered out. Prof. Fanciulli's plan is to have the Seventy-first Regiment detailed as an escort to Admiral Dewey. This would put the regiment at the head of the line, and would give him and his band the post of honor. It is not thought likely, however, this plan will be adopted, as Gen. Roe has already made provision for the places in line for the various regiments of this State.

The invitations to the breakfast to be given at Claremont in honor of Admiral Dewey and the city's guests have been ordered. They read as follows: "The Mayor of the City of New York requests the honor of your presence at the breakfast to be given to Admiral Dewey, Saturday morning, Sept. 30, at half after 11, at Claremont."

Acceptances of the general invitations have been received from Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, Gov. A. D. Candler of Georgia, Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, and Mayor Diehl of Buffalo. Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department and Gov. W. O. Bradley of Kentucky have declined. Sir Thomas Lipton has also accepted the invitation to take part in the ceremonies.

Messrs. Rooney & Spence, who represent the Chinese merchants in customs matters, conferred with the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Warren W. Foster, yesterday, in regard to the admission of the Chinamen who are aboard Admiral Dewey's ship. Under the law Chinese are excluded from landing. The Chinese merchants suggest the Dewey Committee make application to the Secretary of the Treasury for a parole of the Chinese sailors in custody of Admiral Dewey. L. Y. Story will appear before the Plan and Scope Committee to-morrow and present the case for the Chinese merchants.

The Committee on Reception held a meeting yesterday and appointed a sub-committee consisting of John C. Calhoun, William Berri, Edward Lauterbach, Thomas F. Woods, and George C. Barrett, to select men to meet the guests of honor who will visit the city, and escort them to the places where they will be entertained.

Mayor Van Wyck has called a special meeting of the Council to consider the general ordinance giving permission to the public to erect private stands. This will obviate special legislation, as is now required. The ordinance has already passed the Aldermen.

The committee which has in charge the distribution of tickets for the city's stands is overrun with applicants, and it has been decided to issue not more than two to any one person.

FIR TREE ON TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

Carpenters Have Finished Their Work and Sculptors Must Now Do the Rest—Mural Painters' Plans.

A small fir tree, at the top of which floated the Stars and Stripes, was to be seen yesterday on the Dewey triumphal arch. It had been placed there in the morning by the carpenters to signify that their work was completed. There now remains only the placing of the figures and bas reliefs of "staff" in position.

But this is a very big "only." In the ordinary course of things nothing was likely to interfere with the work of the carpenters, but all sorts of accidents may happen to delay the completion of the arch. Should there be a spell of rainy weather between now and the day of Admiral Dewey's arrival it is possible that the completion of the arch on time might be difficult. But with an average number of dry days, and provided that no serious accidents happen to any of the large figures, there will be plenty of time in which to finish the structure.

All the eight figures of naval heroes, together with the medallions, are now finished, and the modelers at the Garden are working on parts of the enormous groups which are to stand back and front of the arch at the bases of the piers. The sculptors have decided, however, that it will not be advisable to have these four groups completed in the Garden. Such sections as require specially careful modeling will be executed there, but the greater part of the work will be done at the arch.

The symbolical figures for the spandrels, the eagles for the keystones of the arch, and the reliefs for the side of the structure will all be completed in the cellars of the Garden, as will J. Q. A. Ward's "Victory", and quadriga. A good deal of this work is already in condition for removal and the remainder is far advanced, so that it is probable that in a few days the entire staff of modelers will move over to the arch to work on the big groups. A derrick was brought to the arch yesterday, and the work of hoisting the figures into position will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible to-day.

The Dewey arch lighting scheme was tried last night and was entirely satisfactory to the electrician, the designer, and the architect. A calcium light was thrown by a reflector on the arch in its present uncompleted state and it was found that all the shadows of the surrounding electric lights were completely drowned.

There will be no lights on the arch itself except for decorative purposes. It will be lighted by forty reflector calcium and twenty reflector electric lamps placed on nearby buildings. A studio light will be obtained, which will bring out every detail of the structure to the finest possible advantage.

The mural painters are working hard to secure the completion of their plans. It will be even more difficult for them than for the sculptors to have everything ready on time, as work on the decoration of Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-fourth Street, was begun much later than that on the arch. They hope, however, by employing as many men as can be put to work, to have all the pillars, draperies, and symbolical figures in position by Sept. 26.

The Mural Painters' Society will hold a meeting to-morrow night, at which it will be decided in what manner to persuade householders along the route of the land parade to agree to a uniform scheme of decoration. This will, apparently, be a difficult matter, if not an impossible one. Storekeepers, in particular, do not see the use of doing just as their neighbors. They want to individualize their places of business, and a good many of them do not feel inclined to sacrifice the chance of making their places conspicuous in order to further artistic harmony.

Several buildings have already been decorated, and their appearance is not encouraging to the designs of the mural painters. The latter will consider the situation thoroughly at the meeting, and hope to hit upon a plan by which everybody may be pleased and the city yet present an appearance which will not shock any one sensitive to color discords.

CHORUS OF SONG FOR DEWEY.

Although City Has Not Yet Accepted Offer of People's Choral Unin They Will Give Him a Welcome.

The People's Choral Union, of which Frank Damrosch is the founder and director, met last evening at 41 University Place to discuss the Dewey parade and the part the members will take in welcoming the hero of Manila. The members felt indignant over the publication of an alleged interview with Gen. Butterfield, who is said to have turned down the union, which had offered to sing in chorus at the reception of the returning victorious Admiral, and over the insinuations that the union wanted to make revenue out of the offer.

Mr. Damrosch emphatically denied there was any intention to make any money out of the offer, and said the union knew of no reason why its offer to the Dewey Plan and Scope Committee should be ignored.

Early in April, before the musical programme for Dewey's reception was arranged, said Mr. McDonough, Secretary of the union, the People's Choral Union sang "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Mr. Damrosch remarked that the members sang it so well that it was a pity they could not sing it to Admiral Dewey on his return to this country.

This started the idea of singing before Dewey, and it was proposed to offer the services of the union free. This matter was discussed thoroughly, and on Aug. 1 President Ambrose L. Phipps and Secretary John McDonough of the union wrote the following letter to the Plan and Scope Committee:

We notice that numerous singing societies are tendering their services to your committee to welcome in song the home-coming of our distinguished hero, Admiral Dewey, and believe that the occasion of this kind will permit you to avail yourselves of a very considerable body of singers.

The People's Choral Union of New York, an organization directed by Frank Damrosch, the well-known conductor, can bring to your aid a chorus of trained singers of from 1,500 to 2,500, or even more, should opportunity offer, and they hereby announce their readiness to assist in the festivities of this memorable occasion, which we believe, like the effulgence of a glorious sunset, will mark the declining century.

In preparing for this event, it is to be preferred that we sing in an inclosed auditorium if it is possible to do so, but if this be impracticable, we would sing in the open air, provided a terraced platform or stand be constructed for the purpose. It is to be hoped that this tender will be favorably considered by your honorable committee, and that you notify us of the acceptance of our offer and advise us of the plans determined upon so far as they affect the musical programme. In conclusion, we beg your kind consideration of our offer.

Mr. McDonough went on to say that the union waited for an answer until Aug. 18, and then he wrote to Secretary Foster of the Plan and Scope Committee and asked him why no reply was sent. Mr. Foster said that he had given the letter to the committee and did not know why it had not replied. Up to last night no reply was received from the Plan and Scope Committee.

Mr. McDonough read an offer from a steamship company offering it a boat to meet Admiral Dewey, but the Choral Union did not decide whether it would accept the offer or not. The members, however, intend to charter a boat for the naval parade, and they will sing to Admiral Dewey all the way up the bay.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

Certain Streets on Parade Day Will Be Kept Clear for the Engines.

The Committee on Fire Patrol of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters has taken steps to co-operate, so far as possible, with the New York Fire Department, in order to prevent large fire losses during the Dewey celebration. William B. Ogden, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday:

"Extra precautions have been taken for the two days of the celebration. Every regular and auxiliary member of the New York Fire Patrol will be placed on duty, and they will be so distributed as to give the best possible protection from fire. The men will be spread over the city instead of kept at the stations, as is usual on July 4.

"Patrol Company No. 1 will cover the downtown district; 2 and 4, the east side, and 3 and 5, the west side. This arrangement will make it unnecessary to cross the line of parade, unless a fire should break out along that line.

"The police will keep certain cross streets free from people and trucks, so that fire engines will not be delayed, as they were on the day of the Windsor Hotel fire, when the crowds, watching the St. Patrick's Day parade, did not scatter, as such crowds usually do."

Chief Croker yesterday sent a letter to Chief of Police Devery asking him to prohibit trucks from getting in certain side streets during the military parade, so that the engines may not be obstructed in case of fire. He asks that the police keep the following streets open: Tenth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-third, Forty-eighth, and Fifty-eighth.

Chief Croker also sent a request to the Department of Street Cleaning asking for a special detail of men to the numerous grand stands along the line of the parade. He wants these men to gather up any paper or other litter that might be set on fire by lighted cigars, matches, &c.

COLLEGE MEN WANT TO PARADE.

Plan for Demonstration in Fantastical Garb Night of Sept. 30.

A movement was set on foot last night to oraganize a parade of college students in honor of Admiral Dewey the evening of Sept. 30. About twenty-five students, representing five of the city colleges, assembled in the Chapter Room in Carnegie Hall and elected Nelson Hume of St. Francis Xavier's College as Chairman. Dr. Bruce G. Phillips of the New York Law School was elected Secretary. The students resolved themselves into a committee of the whole to arouse interest among the college men in New York.

It is hoped to get 1,500 or 2,000 men together for a parade down Fifth Avenue, dressed in fantastical garbs of all descriptions. Admiral Dewey will be at the Waldorf-Astoria during the evening, and it is proposed to give him a typical college greeting as the parade reaches that point.

WOULD HAVE HIS SAILORS PARADE.

Captain of the Clan Robertson to Offer Sixty Native East Indians.

Capt. Dulicken of the British steamship Clan Robertson, which arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, is a Britisher who sympathized with the Americans in the war against Spain. He is also an ardent admirer of Admiral Dewey, and when he learned of the preparations for welcoming the Admiral he announced at once that he would offer to the Reception Committee sixty of his men to take part in the land parade. The Clan Robertson is manned by natives of India, and the Captain thinks that they would be a novel attraction dressed in their white uniforms and the chiefs of the different castes in red sashes.

"In February last," said Capt. Dulicken, "we met the transport Grant, bound to Manila with troops. We set signals in token of sympathy, and one of my officers dropped over the side and painted on her side in letters two feet high, 'Good Luck.'

"The Grant awaited our arrival at Colombo, and the commander of the troops and the Captain of the Grant offered us their personal thanks. The troops cheered me as the Captain of the 'Good Luck.'"

Dewey Holidays in Jersey City.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday filed with City Clerk M. J. O'Donnell a special message to the Board of Aldermen advising them to declare Sept. 28 and 29 public holidays as part of Jersey City's preparation for the reception of Admiral Dewey. The board will not meet until Sept. 26, but a sufficient number of Aldermen to insure the passage of the necessary resolution have already declared in favor of the suggestion.

Elizabeth Zouaves Coming.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Veteran Zouaves of this city, commanded by Gen. J. Madison Drake, held a special meeting last night, and decided to parade in New York on Dewey Day with their band of twenty-five musicians. The Zouaves will also take with them the old Revolutionary cannon captured by New Jersey troops under Gen. Wayne from the British at Stony Point.

THE DEWEY PARADE ROUTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that the Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey land parade is to meet on Friday next to decide on the route. It will be interesting to know what arguments can be presented for turning the line to Broadway from below Twenty-third Street, and, most remarkable of all, below Fourteenth Street to University Place, an unattractive side street with railroad tracks.

I do not believe that outside of the residents of University Place and speculators in seats, a single individual could be found to indorse this plan. This is not a private parade, but paid for by the city, and the interests of the public should be respected; certainly neither personal nor commercial reasons should control the affair. The effect of the adoption of University Place would not only divert the parade from its natural route, but would compel the parading column to turn into another side street, thus approaching the Washington Arch sideways, instead of directly facing the arch, a most inglorious and extraordinary winding up. It would most seriously impair the effect of the demonstration, and I can conceive of nothing more absurd.

When an effort was made some time ago to place a railway in Fifth Avenue, the strongest argument against it, and one that defeated the scheme, was that one street in the city should be reserved for parading purposes, and should be kept free of street-car tracks. I have paraded so many times on the route that I can personally testify to the annoyance of marching over street-car tracks. I trust the right may prevail, and that it may not be another case of "The public be damned." VETERAN.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

DEWEY'S CAPTAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Where are they? What has become of the right and left arm, the forefront and rear guard, the sword and shield of Dewey's magnificent achievement at Manila?

One short year ago their praises rang from every tongue, and now, judging from the eclipsing splendor of other lights, there are none so poor to do them reverence.

Are they forgotten? Are their nobly earned laurels to be hidden on the occasion of the Dewey reception—the grandest ovation of the nineteenth century or in the history of the world? They are all here in the United States—Wilds, Dyer, Coghlan, Walker, Woods, and the majority of the officers and men of all grades who helped to make the 1st of May a day of glory, but they are not mentioned, they are not missed, and they are not the kind to beg for unwilling justice or challenge the wearers of borrowed plumage.

The Raleigh and Boston are home, the Olympia is now carrying about one-fourth of her officers and crew who fought at Manila, the larger number having returned months ago to eagerly await the crowning event which now seems on the eve of consummation without their participation or presence.

Has any one thought of this feature of the Dewey reception, of the men once behind the guns, now behind the scenes, who are neither to see nor to be seen, yet who made the name possible, who, having shared in the dangers, now wonderingly see the honors exclusively to others, perhaps equally meritorious offered at home, but hardly entitled to this special credit?

Can anything be done? Will the wearers of the Dewey medal be accorded any place in the great pageant which makes it seem a world of satisfaction or a world of vain regret? VETERAN.

GUNS ON THE PATROL.

Police Boat Armed in Time to Fire a Salute for Admiral Dewey.

The police boat Patrol has been armed in time to fire a salute for Admiral Dewey. The Patrol, under command of Capt. Elbert O. Smith, left her berth at Pier A yesterday afternoon and made her way to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. When she returned the skippers of the river craft off the Battery failed to recognize her.

Mounted fore and aft were two guns that made the Patrol look like a small United States gunboat. The guns are both one-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire pieces capable of shooting a distance of three miles.

The forward gun will be used to salute Admiral Dewey when he reaches port. While the guns are loaned to the city it is not expected that the United States will ask for them until the next war. The crew of the Patrol will be taught how to handle the pieces and Capt. Smith expects that their presence on board will go far toward checking any bravado spirit on the part of skippers of craft that the Patrol may be pursuing. Chief Devery will inspect the guns Saturday.

Aid for the Puerto Ricans.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee shipped yesterday by the United States transport McClellan 352,800 pounds of rice and some beans, part of a purchase of 350,000 pounds, the rest having been forwarded by a Red D Line steamer, which sailed Tuesday.

The Merchants' Association shipped yesterday by the McClellan two packages of dry goods, bought by Mohegan Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution at Sing Sing; one package of women's and children's garments made by some ladies in Durham, Conn.; two cases of clothes sent to the committee anonymously; one barrel sent anonymously from Riverhead, L. I.; three separate packages, also sent anonymously, and one case of drugs donated by Dr. Ernst A. Gallant as a contribution from the Cuban relief fund of last year.

The National Bank of North America reports subscriptions as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$88,377.84
J. L. Lewis, New York	1.00
M. G.	5.00
Cash	5.00
Citizens of Chicago, through Controller.	2,000.00
H. R. McCully, Sleeth, Ird., Governor of Indiana	5.00
Souhegan National Bank, Milford, N.H.	1.00
Through the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Milwaukee:	
Filer & Stowell Company	50.00
First National Bank of Milwaukee	100.00
Marshall & Ilsley Bank	50.00
Wisconsin National Bank	50.00
Milwaukee National Bank	25.00
H. C. Payne	25.00
The Edward P. Allis Company	50.00
C. J. Smith & Sons' Company	25.00
Pfister & Vogel Leather Company	25.00
Cash	25.00
Traveling man	5.00
Charles F. Pfister	25.00
Milwaukee Brewers' Association	500.00
Mrs. E. P. Allis	25.00
Frank W. Allis, Madison	10.00
Second Ward Savings Bank	25.00
The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank	25.00
Total	$41,434.84

New Pastor for Weehawken Church.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Bishop Wigger has appointed the Rev. William A. Brothers, pastor of St. Lawrence's Church, at Weehawken, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Father Dooley. Father Brothers is a graduate of St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md. He was formerly a curate at St. Patrick's Church, Elizabeth.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLS WIFE.

Full Charge of a Shell Enters Mrs. E. H. Brientnall's Breast While Her Husband Is Handling His Gun.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Eugene H. Brientnall was accidentally shot and killed by her husband at their home, 86 Ninth Avenue, this afternoon. Mr. Brientnall, who is twenty-eight years old, is a son of Lieut. Col. R. Heber Brientnall of the First Regiment. His wife was thirty-two years of age. They have one child, a girl seven years of age.

Mr. Brientnall intended to start on a hunting trip and was engaged in loading shells with powder and shot. His wife was engaged in her housework, but stopped for a time to aid her husband. As each shell was filled Mr. Brientnall would shove it into the breech of the gun to see if it fitted.

While engaged in doing this, one shell stuck a little, and he pushed it rather hard. What happened directly afterward he does not clearly understand. The cartridge went off, and the full charge went into Mrs. Brientnall's breast. She screamed and fell to the floor, dying almost instantly.

Mr. Brientnall was stunned, but a moment later ran out and gave the alarm. A doctor arrived in a few minutes and found the woman dead. Mr. Brientnall, on re-entering the house fainted, and is in a critical condition, as he is subject to heart trouble.

Patrolman Golden was soon at the house and made a formal arrest, and then aided in attending to Mr. Brientnall. He was not in condition to be removed from the house. Police Surgeon Clark later vacated the arrest, as there was no question but the affair was an accident. This action was confirmed by County Physician Washington.

WOMAN BICYCLIST KILLED.

Wagon Pole Hits Mrs. Martin in the Forehead, Crushing Her Skull.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Mrs. T. Dayton Martin of 108 McWhorter Street, while riding her bicycle on the Seven Bridges Road, near Springfield to-day ran into a farm wagon driven by Charles McMurray, and was instantly killed. The pole of the wagon struck her squarely in the forehead, cutting a terrible gash, and fracturing her skull.

Mrs. Ida Shipman of 87 Arlington Street, who was in company with Mrs. Martin, hailed Theodore Voorhis, a passing wheelman, who chased McMurray until he got his name and also one of his blankets, with which to cover the body. Mrs. Shipman remained with the body of her friend while Voorhis rode to Millburn to notify the authorities. As the accident happened in Union County he had to telephone to Parkwood for County Physician Westcott. It was several hours before the body was removed.

Mrs. Shipman said when she saw the wagon coming at a reckless gait she called to Mrs. Martin, who was riding behind her, to be careful. As she went to pass the wagon on one side of the road Mrs. Martin took the other. The next moment she heard a scream, and falling from her wheel turned and saw her friend lying in the road almost under the horses' feet. Hurrying back to her she found her dead.

McMurray alighted from the wagon, and picking up the bicycle laid it beside Mrs. Martin. He then climbed into his wagon and drove off, notwithstanding Mrs. Shipman's pleading to not leave her alone with the body. It was just then that Voorhis came around a bend in the road.

NOVEL RULING IN SLANDER SUIT

Ended by the Court Because the Statement Was Demanded.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Supreme Court Justice Dixon made a ruling in a slander suit here to-day which the lawyers who heard it considered a novel one.

Charles Ralaz was the plaintiff. He asked $5,000 damages from Walter Bound, a retired broker, of East Hackensack, who, he alleged, called him a thief.

Ralaz, it appeared, had been a tenant and employe of Bound. Bound dismissed Ralaz and ordered him to leave his property. Ralaz went to him and demanded to know why he was dismissed. Bound replied that he had stolen eggs and sold them to grocers. For this statement the action for damages was brought.

Justice Dixon held that the call being made for a statement and the statement being demanded, the answer was privileged, and therefore granted a nonsuit without prejudice to the action.

DOG ATTACKS A POSTMAN.

Green New Rochelle Carrier Has a Lively Time on His First Trip.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—John Finn passed a civil service examination recently and was appointed to be a letter carrier here. He made his first trip to-day after being broken in by other carriers. His trip was a disastrous one, one he will be laid up some time as a result.

He was entering the Hollikhoffer place to deliver letters when a mastiff attacked him. The animal sprang for his throat and sank his teeth in the carrier's nose and then in his hand. The dog continued to spring on Finn, and his clothing was torn and the letters in the bag scattered over the lawn. A servant ran out of the house and mastered the dog.

The letters were recovered later, and the family notified that there would be no more deliveries to them as long as the dog remained at large.

EQUAL WAGE UNION FORMED.

Missouri Charters an Association to Protect Woman Workers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—The American Equal Wage Union, a new labor organization, was incorporated at Jefferson City to-day. Legislation will be its chief weapon. The new union will contend for "equal and exact justice to all wage earners, without respect to age, sex, or occupation, for the emancipation of children from industrial servitude, and for the protection of woman wage earners in their equal rights with men."

Richard D. Kathrens of this city is the founder and President of the movement. Ex-State Senator Lyman is the National Secretary.

The Retail Clerks' Protective Association, of 43,000 members, has indorsed the movement, which will have headquarters in Kansas City.

A Guardian for Augustus G. Pool.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—An application will be made shortly to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a guardian for ex-Alderman Augustus G. Pool. It is feared Mr. Pool is hopelessly insane from the effects of an injury to his head, received in a runaway accident several weeks ago. Mr. Pool, who is a wagon builder, is estimated to be worth about $80,000. He has six children, the oldest a girl of twenty, while the youngest child is about three years of age. He has been separated from his wife for more than a year.

Baron Fava a Senator.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The King of Italy has appointed the Italian Ambassador at Washington, Baron Fava, a Senator of the kingdom and member of the upper branch of the Italian Parliament. The Ambassador has received from King Humbert, as a personal evidence of the appointment, a heavy gold medal, one face showing a bas-relief of the King, while the reverse bears the inscription: "Fava, Sereree; Senato del Regno."

Philadelphia Exposition Opens To-day

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—The National Export Exposition will be formally opened at noon to-morrow, although the gates will be thrown open to the public at 8 o'clock. The exercises will take place in the auditorium, which is situated in the north pavilion of the main building. While the benediction is being pronounced closing the exercises President McKinley will send a message by direct wire from the White House formally and officially opening the exposition.

MR. DUTCHER BEFORE MAZET

President of the Ramapo Company and Frank H. Platt Testify.

A CROKER CONCERN IS SCORED

Mr. Lauterbach Offers to Name the Stockholders If the List Shall Be Kept from the Public.

The Mazet Committee continued yesterday its investigation into the Ramapo water scheme. The court room was crowded. Upon the witness stand were the President of the Ramapo Water Company, Silas B. Dutcher, and Frank H. Platt, who is President of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, a member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and the son of Senator Thomas C. Platt. Mayor Van Wyck was also present, and Richard Croker was expected. Mr. Dutcher developed a streak of silence, and spent most of his brief space on the stand in smiling at Edward Lauterbach, his counsel, who sat close by. Young Mr. Platt was also more than discreet in his replies. He spoke in the most confidential of tones; but he showed that he has inherited the gift of his father for saying nothing in a great many words.

Mr. Platt testified very fully about everything that Committeeman Hoffman, who examined him, thought it worth while to question him, and he proved himself fully equal to the task of parrying unpleasant or undesirable queries. He said that no member of his family had ever received a dollar's worth of stock in any company without paying its value in money, and that neither he nor his father, nor any other member of the family, had ever received any stock in consideration of political influence. This was the burden of his testimony. He brought out the additional statement, however, that the opposition surety company, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, which he called "Mr. Croker's company," is forcing officials of this city to pay from one-fourth to one-third more for their bonds than these bonds could be obtained for from the other surety companies. He did not give this information in answer to one of Mr. Hoffman's questions, but at the close of his testimony, as a statement that he thought ought to be put before the committee. Mr. Moss rubbed his hands in pleasure when it came out, and he said that it was the first time he could get such a statement made, although he knew the fact was as stated, and he would establish it before the investigation is concluded.

AN INTERESTING CLIMAX.

The chief incident of the day's investigation occurred late in the afternoon, and brought the scenes of the day to a dramatic climax. The actors in it were Silas B. Dutcher, Edward Lauterbach, his counsel, and Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss. Mr. Dutcher was on the stand, and had declined to give the names of the stockholders of the Ramapo Water Company. He said that the stock book was in the keeping of the Secretary of the company, who was off on his vacation, "somewhere in Jersey." Mr. Moss was insisting upon the President producing the book, when Mr. Lauterbach rose and addressed the committee.

"I can probably help the committee," he said, smiling, as he drew a paper from his coat pocket. "I have here a list of the names of the stockholders, but there are actions pending against this company for injunctions, or to annul its charter, and we have refused to make public the names of its stockholders. We are willing, however, to submit the list to the committee with the proviso that it is not to be given to the public. It can be examined by counsel, and if the committee desires a formal list we will endeavor to furnish it. The stock book is in the charge of one of the trust companies of this city, and if you desire verification of the list of names, we shall be glad to assist one of the counsel to do so."

Mr. Moss asked what objection the company could have to giving to the committee and to the public the names of its stockholders.

"The position in which the Ramapo Company has been placed in the last few days—most unjustly and most outrageously—is such as appears to me to make it unpleasant for those who have become stockholders in good faith to have their names made known. It ought not to injure any company to have it known who are its stockholders, but such odium has been heaped on this company—and this obloquy must be shared by its officers and stockholders—that we must protect them from further wrong," said Mr. Lauterbach.

"Anybody connected with this matter should be willing to have it cleared up," replied Mr. Moss. "We are ourselves responsible to the public. If we accept this list with the proviso that it is not to be made public, we would prevent the public from knowing what it has a right to know. The facts that we gather here are for the public. If the public has no right to them, we have no right to them."

MIGHT CALL STOCKHOLDERS.

Mr. Mazet asked if there would be any objection to the committee calling some of the stockholders if it were found desirable. Mr. Lauterbach said there would not be, and then said:

"I would give you such information as would enable you to call them. But we cannot give this list to the public. An application has been made for it, which we have denied, and we could not now furnish through this committee information which we have denied to the courts."

Mr. Moss responded to this to Mr. Lauterbach, saying that the committee would take it into consideration, and let him know if it would accept it with the understanding that it is not to be made public.

At the opening of the session yesterday Mr. Hoffman said that he had asked the committee to suppose its sitting to-day, as it is a Jewish holiday, and he could not attend, and as Mr. Boland, the other Democratic member, is absent, but the majority had voted against it. He therefore asked that Frank H. Platt be examined. To this the other members of the committee agreed.

The first witness yesterday was Alfred T. White, ex-Commissioner of City Works in Brooklyn. His reports were submitted in evidence, and he was examined by Mr. Moss upon the water resources of Brooklyn.

"Did any Ramapo men ever approach you in connection with supplying the city with water?" he was asked.

"Gen. Tracy approached me in 1894, I believe, and asked if we would receive a proposition from a private company. I think he represented the Ramapo at that time."

Mr. White testified that water for the City of Brooklyn, delivered in the reservoir, would have cost about $20 a million gallons. To have it distributed would not have cost more than $56 a million. He said that there is plenty of water within easy reach of Brooklyn. He urged municipal ownership of the water supply and that the State should make a complete survey of the water resources, as Massachusetts and other States had done.

WATER BILL BEATEN.

John Proctor Clarke of counsel for the committee was put on the stand to testify to the defeat in the Legislature of a bill to allow the city to make a thorough investigation of the available water supply. This was when he was Assistant Corporation Counsel. There was no open opposition, but the measure could not be got through the Legislature, although the engineering force of the city was so large at the time that the work could have been done at comparatively little expense.

Mr. Hoffman here brought out the fact that the Legislature at that time, 1895, was overwhelmingly Republican. Mr. Moss broke in with:

"I would like to remind Mr. Hoffman that he voted for the bill that gave the Ramapo Company its extraordinary powers."

Mr. Hoffman pleaded in extenuation that he had been in the Assembly only six weeks, and that he had merely acquiesced by an affirmative vote.

E. E. De Verona, who was assistant engineer in the Water Department of Brooklyn, testified to his own reports on the water resources of Long Island, which he pronounced abundant for all purposes. He said the city should be able to furnish its own water at a cost not exceeding $30.03 a million gallons.

Frank H. Platt was then called, and people stood up to get a look at him. He looks very much like his father, and everybody remarked this at the same time. He gave his testimony without halting or hesitation, and answered every question except as to how much stock he held in the United States Express Company. This he declined to answer, and when Mr. Hoffman asked why, he said: "Because that is none of your business." [Laughter.]

Mr. Platt testified that he did not know whether or not Gen. Tracy had been President of the Ramapo Company. He had written to Gen. Tracy, who is now in Paris, but he had not yet received a reply. He expects the General to return about Oct. 1. He gave the names of most of the corporations in which he is interested and that he or his firm had represented at Albany before the Governor or the Legislature, saying he could not recall them all.

Mr. Hoffman, who was reading his questions from a long typewritten document, asked if Mr. Dutcher were not merely the nominal President of Ramapo and Gen. Tracy the real President.

"He was not," said Mr. Platt. "I have known Mr. Dutcher from my childhood, and I know that he would not act as nominal President for anybody."

MR. PLATT AND THE RAINES LAW.

Mr. Hoffman asked if Mr. Platt was not instrumental in having the Raines law passed. Mr. Platt admitted that he was in favor of that measure, "because it would do away with the blackmailing of saloon keepers by Tammany Hall." [Applause and laughter.]

When asked about the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, Mr. Platt said that it was doing business in open competition, and that he had procured the reinsertion into the present law of certain provisions of the old law, in order to prevent the American Surety Company having a monopoly of the business. The result had been beneficial, he declared. Its own work, he said, had been fair, and its books were open to the inspection of the committee. The bonds it had given for canal work were for contracts that had never been under any sort of suspicion.

"On the other hand," said Mr. Platt, "the Croker Company," ("Call it what you choose," interrupted Mr. Hoffman); "the Croker Company has increased the number of bonds required of city officials, and has charged one-fourth to one-third more than the market rate. Your committee has before it the testimony showing where these high commissions have gone." [Laughter.]

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Mr. Moss, in his examination of Mr. Platt, brought out the additional statement that the latter has no official connection with the Republican Party.

In the afternoon Mr. Moss took up most of the time in a long talk about water supply and the purposes of the Ramapo Company, going over much of the matter that has appeared in the newspapers.

F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Fire Insur

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

"AUTONOMY" IN THE PHILIPPINES.

That is a very curious pronunciamiento of the Filipino Congress which is forwarded, in an abridged form, by the agent of The Associated Press ot Manila. It might be wished that it had been forwarded in full, because doubtless the whole document is needed in order to form a trustworthy judgment of its general purport. But at the same time it is quite evident from what comes that the whole document is not a challenge nor a defiance, that it may fairly be described as an olive branch.

Of course, we shall not be pardoned, we shall not pardon ourselves, if we neglect any bona fide overture of that kind. When the Filipinos say to the United States "We thank you for your offers of autonomy under sovereignty," they are thanking us for our own "irreducible minimum." And when they proceed to say that they would have accepted our sovereignty and their autonomy if they had not seen from the beginning that we were opposed to them through race prejudice, they take a defensive, almost an apologetic, attitude. It is well known, it has often been officially said, on behalf of the Filipinos, that the "tension" which resulted in war began with the assumption of command by Gen. MERRITT in place of Admiral DEWEY. We do not mean to blame Gen. MERRITT for this. Very possibly, if Spanish had continued till now to be really taught at West Point, as was originally contemplated, if it had been learned by the officers of the army as Gen. LUDLOW is urging his subordinates in Cuba to learn it, the Filipinos would have known long ago that we meant them no harm. But the American officer was

> A brother hedged with allen speech,
> And lacking all interpreter.

What between his inability to make himself understood in words and the brusque and businesslike methods by which he made himself partly misunderstood in action, it may be no wonder that the Filipinos distrusted him. They revolted, they themselves in effect say, upon a punctilio. And clearly it is not the intention of the United States to keep on fighting them upon a punctilio which means to us nothing substantial and to them evidently a great deal.

What between his inability to make this we are not wholly prepared to say. But evidently it must do something. Apparently one of the first things it ought to do is to relieve Gen. OTIS. And this without the slightest reflection upon that officer. It is simply that he is identified with a policy, or with a "manner," that makes our task more difficult than it would otherwise be. Happily we have a soldier whose appointment in Gen. OTIS'S stead would be no sort of reflection upon that officer, and whose absence from Washington would be highly convenient to a considerable number of considerable persons. We mean the Major General commanding the army. It is no disparagement to anybody else to say that Gen. MILES'S record as a fighting General, if it comes to fighting, is not approached by any one of his subordinates. His campaign in Puerto Rico, a campaign without bloodshed and without a scandal, was not only a very pretty performance from a strictly military point of view, but it was so succesful politically that in Puerto Rico, alone of our new possessions, we have had no friction with the natives to overcome. With Gen. MILES in command at Manila, we believe that the pious aspirations which Admiral DEWEY and Gen. LAWTON have expressed for a peaceable "modus vivendi" with the Filipinos would be more easily realized than with anybody in command who is identified with the fighting, and the possible blundering, that has already been done there.

THE "TENSION" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

When the British Cabinet was called together last week, at a most inconvenient season for most of its members, it was assumed that the object of the conference was to "sit upon" the elastic and with difficulty repressible Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. The result of this sedentary labor of the heavyweights among Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S colleagues may not be obvious in the message sent to President KRUEGER'S Government, but we think it is perceptible to a close inspection.

The trouble with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S "ultimata," as we know them, in connection with this Transvaal business, is that they are not ultimata, because there is something ulterior. When the Transvaal grants "the irreducible minimum" of the British demands, the minimum, though irreducible, is at once found to be expansible. This is one of the points to which Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON drew the attention of Lord SALISBURY, in an appeal which is likely to last, as a specimen of English composition, as long as any public document that has been set forth in any European language for many years. There is no use in going over that ground again. Neither is there any use in dwelling upon the absurdity of the British contention that British "suzerainty" or British "paramount power" authorizes Great Britain to interfere in the domestic politics of the Transvaal, and authorizes her to interfere by insisting that her own subjects should be allowed to transfer their allegiance to the Transvaal upon easier terms than the Government of the Transvaal thinks desirable or safe. It is really an amazing contention that is put forward in the message that is sanctioned by the Cabinet. The naked pretension of Great Britain to interfere in the domestic affairs of another country because she has some kind of claim to control its foreign relations is one to which, apparently, there is no diplomatic form of reply available. The obvious answer of the Boers is, "Come and make us," which is not diplomatic at all.

The fact is that what the Boers are apprehensive about is surrendering, or seeming to surrender, the independence of their country. When they say that they will rather die than do this they come nearer an accurate statement of fact than most people do in like circumstances. And when in addition they can muster, say, 20,000 fighting men who are inured to hardships and privations greater than those of a campaign, and who also can shoot extremely straight, they are not people to be attacked "in gayety of heart" by an invader who has a communication of from five hundred to a thousand miles to keep up between him and his base of operations. It would appear that since the British "suzerainty" cannot possibly warrant the interference which is now going on with the domestic politics of the Transvaal, and since not a paper claim but an evidently superior military force is what is required to retain control of its foreign politics, the best thing Great Britain can do is to waive the question of "suzerainty" altogether. This is what it was advised to do by a Briton, Mr. SIDNEY BROOKS, in a magazine article upon which we have already commented. As a matter of fact, this is the one question upon which it declines to concede anything whatever. The language of the British message upon this point is: "Her Majesty's Government have absolutely repudiated the view of the political status of the Transvaal taken by the Transvaal Government, claiming the status of a sovereign State, and therefore are unable to consider any proposal made conditionally upon their acceptance of this view."

This blunt statement will no doubt indispose the Transvaal to further concessions. It will make outsiders, not Outlanders, wonder why Great Britain should condescend to make the proposals of the Transvaal a matter of negotiation at all, instead of dismissing them, as a cheerful London Jingo newspaper did the other day, as "mere insolence." It is not of good augury for peace. But the subsequent statements modify this considerably. When the British Government says that it is willing to accept the terms offered by the Transvaal, provided it is shown that it means what it seems to mean, when it exhibits a willingness to negotiate or to arbitrate about details, and when, above all, it refrains from the peremptory language of an ultimatum, and merely requests "an immediate reply," the danger of war is very much diminished, if not altogether averted. In fact, it is hard to see how war can result from the existing situation, barring always some inflammatory act, like JAMESON'S raid or like the destruction of the Maine. It is to be expected as well as to be hoped that the inevitable disappearance of the Boer Republic as a separate social entity will be left to "silence and slow Time." The colleagues of the "pushful" Mr. CHAMBERLAIN seem, upon the whole, to have sate upon him not less effectually than they have subsided upon him so undemonstratively.

THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The stories that come to us from South America by the way of Mexico about the fear there felt lest the United States shall pursue a policy of grab toward all the lands south of us are natural enough, and they are plausible enough also to merit some attention from our people.

A considerable number of able and eloquent Americans are constantly preaching that we as a nation are possessed by passion for expansion and aggression, that we have become the victims of an irresistible lust of conquest, that the avowed motives of our war for the liberation of the Antilles were sheer hypocrisy, that rampant "militarism" is in our blood, and that what our ambition does not suggest in the way of preying on our weak neighbors the greed of our money hunters will supply. This picture of our sudden change from peaceful temper and occupation is repeated with heightened colors by our friends in Europe, and is urged on the attention of all the peoples for whose trade we are competitors. The tales that are circulated in Mexico and in South America have their origin among our own citizens who find the wounding of the reputation of their country more sweet and becoming than any other service at present offering itself.

There is unfortunately some ground for the charges that are brought against us in the South. There have been periods in our history, more keenly remembered there than with us, when our Government did show an aggressive and rapacious spirit. This happened not only in the time when the slave power was in possession of the Government, but also during the brief period when the restless and unscrupulous mind of BLAINE guided the foreign policy of the United States. And at the present moment there are shallow demagogues and cynical politicians who talk of the grave problems confronting us in the Orient as if we need regard nothing in the solution of them but the gain we could make from it. One such stupid and wicked phrase as that of Senator HANNA, "We believe in keeping all that we can take," coming from a man in his intimate relations with the President and having his political influence can go a long way in convincing the people of South America that their rights and liberties are not safe from our encroachments. In the brutal temper of men capable of such talk there is more to be condemned than in the mistaken and exaggerated criticism of the anti-imperialists.

In reality the States to the south of us have nothing to fear from us. If the time should ever come for their union with us, which is a very doubtful matter, they will be admitted to all the rights that other members of the Union possess and will have as large a measure of liberty as they now enjoy. In the meantime the only way to reassure them, in the trepidation which it is the interest of our rivals and the pleasure of our pessimists to spread among them, is to treat them with perfect fairness and courtesy. If we could manage to let down the bars of our absurd protective tariff and admit them into our markets on easier terms, it would be better for all concerned, and would go a long way to stimulate confidence in our friendship. Until this can be done, we should at least try to be always as considerate and kindly toward them as possible, and in this neither the Secretary of State nor the President is likely to be found lacking.

IT'S NOT SO BAD AS THAT.

"A Minister is a man who lies for his superiors; apparently, a Military Attaché is one who steals for them." It is this opinion of the degrading function of the Military Attaché that leads Mr. ISRAEL ZANGWILL, in the course of an interview on the Dreyfus trial and verdict, to suggest the abolition of the office. As the function of the officer is one that blunts the sense of honor he reasons that its results may be expected to be disgraceful.

Mr. ZANGWILL has sacrificed regard for accuracy of statement to a taste for uttering a rounded passage, if he has been correctly reported. Ministers may sometimes lie for their superiors, but the country that restricted its Ministers to lying propositions would soon learn the futility of a policy of misrepresentation.

A Military Attaché is a representative at a foreign Court or State of a Department of State, and whatever matter of interest he finds to communicate to his Government must be forwarded through the State Department he represents. He is entitled to all the privileges of a Minister, and both rule and custom, followed for many years, have afforded the Military Attaché superior advantages for observing the development in the country to which he is assigned, in the case of the United States by the President, of the science of war. Undoubtedly the selection of officers of the army and the navy to be diplomatic officers proceeded upon the theory that these officers would employ their special knowledge in making complete those reports from foreign countries that Ministers are instructed to send to the Government as frequently and as promptly as occasion may to them seem to require.

Our Military Attachés of the army and navy unquestionably do make reports about improvements in arms, ammunition, construction, administration, apparent policy, special discoveries of importance, and increase or decrease of force for war purposes, and some of them are very diligent, ingenious, and successful in procuring such information, sometimes when it is guarded with extreme care by the Government possessed of it. The Military and Naval Attachés of foreign nations in the United States have been made welcome, until very recently, to pretty nearly all the secrets of our gun factories, guns, fortifications, and tests of guns and armor, thus being generously, not to say recklessly, enabled to take advantage of our discoveries and experiments without being required to "steal" anything.

But it will not do to use so harsh a term as "steal" to describe the efforts of our Military Attachés to obtain information of a precise character concerning war material and war movements that foreign Governments take many precautions to keep secret. The officers who have filled such places are honorable men. Some of them have achieved triumphs as important, in their way, as the winning of battles. But it does not always prove, when they have come into the possession of information officially prohibited, that they have bribed a weak officer of a friendly Government or committed burglary. Intelligently to explain the method of the trained military observer in gathering early information of discoveries and developments in military material and construction would be to enter into a subject too technical for our purpose, but neither by training nor inclination nor necessity is the process so gross a one as to entitle it to be described, as Mr. ZANGWILL describes it, as theft. Our Military Attachés are not required by their superiors to "steal."

REVENUE CUTTERS! OF COURSE.

The offer of Capt. W. F. SHOEMAKER, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury, to parade twelve revenue cutters on the day of the naval demonstration in honor of the home-coming of Admiral DEWEY, and a battalion of 400 officers and men for the street procession, if Secretary GAGE will empower Capt. SHOEMAKER to do so, will of course be accepted.

Not to be aware of the admirable condition of the Revenue Cutter Service is to be ignorant of an adjunct of the Government that has developed rapidly in material and efficiency. Very few persons who followed the operations of the navy in 1898 could have been unaware of the alert, courageous, and timely aid rendered by the Revenue Cutter Service in the West Indies and at Manila.

This highly creditable period in the history of the country and of the Revenue Cutter Service is very plainly, modestly, and completely set forth in a pamphlet report of some fifty pages just published by the Treasury Department. The extent to which the cutter service aided the navy is not fully indicated by the statement that there were in co-operation with the navy thirteen revenue cutters, carrying 61 guns, 98 officers, and 562 enlisted men; that eight of these cutters, with 43 guns, 58 officers, and 339 enlisted men, served with the North Atlantic Squadron in the West Indies; that one cutter, with 6 guns, 10 officers, and 95 men was in Admiral DEWEY'S fleet at Manila, and that four cutters, with 12 guns, 30 officers, and 128 enlisted men co-operated with the navy on the Pacific Coast. These are bare figures, appealing slightly to one's enthusiasm.

It was the training of officers and men, the spirit among them equal to that of the navy, the preparedness to do naval duty intelligently and promptly, and their discharge of that duty brilliantly and effectively that are appropriately recalled by this brief publication. The McCULLOCH, serving with Admiral DEWEY at Manila, and winning the Admiral's cordial approval twice accorded, and the little Hudson, that gallantly and at great risk rescued the torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, after Ensign BAGLEY had been killed by the Spanish fire and the torpedo boat disabled and in danger of destruction, became the subjects of a special message of President MCKINLEY to Congress. The President asked that First Lieut. F. H. NEWCOMB, commander of the Hudson, and his officers and crew be thanked and presented with medals, and that Capt. D. B. HODGSDON of the McCulloch, who was old enough to be retired if he were in the navy, but who cannot be retired as an officer of the Revenue Marine Service, be placed on the permanent waiting orders list of the Revenue Cutter Service at full pay. The Congress has not yet acted upon the advice of the President.

Make a place in both parades for the revenue cutter vessels and men. The vessels are quite as smart, in just as good order, fully as impressive, as vessels of the navy of like dimensions. It would not be extravagant to strengthen the comparison to favor the Revenue Cutter Service. Admiral DEWEY was proud of it, and said so. Other naval officers who probably were as proud of it did not find opportunity to say so as freely and cordially as he did. We venture the opinion that few persons who see the revenue marine battalion in the land parade in DEWEY'S honor will discover in what respect it is different from an equal number of men of the navy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Here is a curious case, involving many difficult questions worthy of consideration by moralists, sportsmen, financiers, and perhaps a dozen or two other important groups of population. Soon after the trial at Rennes began, one of the innumerable students of the proceedings announced his belief that the end would be another conviction, however conclusive might be the proofs presented of the prisoner's innocence. Certain of his associates maintained that conviction was impossible, and the discussion led to an offer by the irritated pessimist to wager one to two that the verdict of the judges would be "Guilty." As the trial went on this offer was often repeated, and on the very day before the decision was announced two believers in the power of truth and facts, even over French army officers, accepted the proffered odds. Next day they paid the bets. The winner took the money, and ever since has been trying to convince himself that the vindication of his judgment ought to, or at least might, reconcile his conscience with the thought of profiting by an act of cruel and shameless injustice. He is not succeeding very well. There is something horrible in the possession of money thus obtained, for though the wagers were not large enough to make him desire, even involuntarily, the further martyrdom of the unfortunate artillery Captain, yet the circumstances convey an oblique intimation to that effect, and—well, the situation is not a pleasant one. What should the too judicious speculator in crime do to remove his disquietude? It is hardly practicable to give the money back to its latest possessors; in the first place, because they wouldn't take it, and in the second, it is not quite evident that their standing in the case is morally any better than that of the man who won. His sin, such as it is, they knowingly helped him to commit, and, after all, the fact remains that the bet, as bets go, was perfectly fair. It was on an uncertainty, if ever there was one, and no knowledge was inaccessible to, or concealed by, either party involved. Denunciation of all betting is a simple way for outsiders to treat the difficulty, but that will do little for the real point at issue, which is whether a man who does not object—very seriously—to bets, per se, and in strict moderation, can, in a contingency like this, keep his winnings on the ancient argument that "pecunia non olet."

—A letter which appears in another column over the signature "Veteran" should receive the instant attention of every official, big or little, who has any power or influence over the arrangements for the welcome of Admiral DEWEY. We are perfectly sure that it will receive such attention from all our readers, and that their vehement approval of its sentiments and its suggestions will be warmed with indignation at the thought of the hitherto unobserved oversight which our correspondent so eloquently reproves. "Veteran" asks why it is that adequate provision has been made for expressing the Nation's gratitude only to Admiral DEWEY and the small section of his conquering force now aboard the Olympia. The question is reasonable, timely, and pertinent. It does not involve the slightest intimation that more than enough honors are preparing for the hero of Manila and the crew of his flagship; it simply recalls the existence of other officers and other crews, also deserving of recognition and applause. Of course it is not for the great Admiral now to give any advice as to the details of his reception, or hereafter to criticise the taste of those to whom he will owe the glory of a triumph surpassing those of imperial Rome. But though he will say nothing, he may think much, and, unless he has been strangely misjudged by those who know him best, the occasion will be marred for him unless he can share, directly and in the sight of all, the heartfelt tributes of his fellow-countrymen with the comrades who followed him so bravely into Manila Bay on the most memorable of all May mornings, and who executed his orders there with such energy and precision. The man who asked rewards for Chinese cooks would certainly be filled with reproachful wonder at noting the absence of his Captains from the scene of which they so well earned a right to form a part.

—There seem to be at least two versions of the story about a Connecticut eagle which we published yesterday. According to our own informant, who wrote amid the comparatively urban surroundings supplied by Willimantic, it was a little girl, the child of one HERMANN HERTZ, whom the too ambitious emblem of liberty attacked, raised from the ground, and then reluctantly relinquished at the urgent solicitation of the child's youthful companions. The Hartford Courant appears to have obtained its account of the episode from Mansfield, a hamlet close to the scene of the struggle, and asserts that it was a boy whom the bird seized, and that his name is JULIUS HOUSSCHILD. This discrepancy is annoying, for either one must fall into doubt as to whether the eagle did anything more than excite certain childish imaginations by accidentally flying near to the possessors thereof—a suspicion which we intend to avoid as long as it is possible to do so—or else one is forced to believe that both a boy and a girl, in the same township and on the same day, were the fortunate but frightened objects of aquiline assault. Now it is strain enough upon the mind to accept even one such yarn, and two of them would wreck the credulity of anybody except a "Christian Scientist." A Connecticut paper, the name of which we will out of charity conceal, asserts that the winged monster bore its innocent victim on broad pinions a quarter of a mile, and that the rescue was effected on the edge of a crag horribly trimmed with fir trees and adjectives. That is obviously poetic, however, and therefore beyond the scope of the present inquisition. What we are really worrying about is the accuracy of our own dispatch, and the question whether or not any child not distinctly infantile ever was or could be raised from the ground by a winged creature of this geologic age.

—It is much to be hoped that the rather general disposition to disparage Gen. OTIS which is manifested by the returned soldiers has no more basis of fact and judgment than is possessed by the remarks of one of the General's severest critics, Private G. B. SHEEHAN, Twenty-third United States Infantry, who has just reached Worcester after thirteen months in the Philippines. SHEEHAN never felt a Tagal bullet, but he had some hospital experiences that seem to have removed such affection for soldiering as he may once have felt, and he declares that "they'd have to use a derrick to get him back in the army." He also says that "OTIS is no good," and explains his opinion as follows: "He hasn't been near the firing line, but remains in the palace nearly all the time with a couple of companies of United States soldiers on guard. Occasionally he visits the American fleet in the harbor, going out in his private launch, but he has endured none of the hardships of the campaign he is trying to carry on against the insurgents. The other Generals are all right, and they take their medicine like the men in their command." This is so absurd as to be almost pathetic, for it shows how conduct entirely proper can be misinterpreted by short-sighted ignorance, and how unpopularity may be the result of such misinterpretation. There is not a count in SHEEHAN'S indictment to which Gen. OTIS may not safely plead guilty, and yet the man no doubt thinks himself a reasoning being.

—Prizefighting is, as a rule, destitute of redeeming, or even of mitigating, features, but there will be some difficulty in denouncing with accustomed vigor the recent encounter at Tuckahoe. When the American vanquishes the proud English champion in such remarkably short order, the horror of fistic hammering is strangely assuaged. It is lamentable that this is so, especially in an era of international good feeling like the present, when only Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN mourns the angry past, but—well, it does make a difference whose victory it is, and how.

GENERAL NOTES.

An old soldier in a Michigan town, who had a leg amputated ten years ago, had it buried in a coffin in the cemetery and funeral services held over it, at which he wept profusely. Ever since then, all through the Summer months he has placed flowers each week upon the grave.

* * *

The young Democrats of Kansas are preparing to organize Young Men's Democratic Leagues with a view to combining them all in a general organization to be known as the Sunflower League of Kansas, to which will be eligible all of eighteen years and over who will subscribe to the Chicago platform of 1896.

* * *

Judge Richard Yates of Jacksonville, Ill., son of Illinois's famous war Governor, whose name he bears, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State at the election next year. He is now a Deputy Revenue Collector and is said to be very popular with the masses of his party.

* * *

The lecturing season of William Dean Howells, his first essay in this line, is to begin in October, and is expected to continue until shortly before Christmas. He has two lectures, one on "Novels and Novel Writing" and the other entitled "Heroes and Heroines of Fiction." He will also read from his own works.

* * *

A building in Litchfield, Conn., has recently been identified as that in which the first law school in America was taught. It is a one-story wooden structure and has been occupied by negroes as a dwelling for some years past. The Litchfield Law School was founded by Chief Justice Tapping Reeve about the end of the Revolutionary War. It graduated 1,024 students before its discontinuance.

RIGHTS OF THE LOWER RACES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was pleased to read your comment on Mr. Frederic Harrison's open letter to Lord Salisbury, and also your leader on the article of The London Economist. I did not omit to refer to the broader view of the Transvaal question by accident, but I hold that to avert a damnable war is the most urgent thing to do.

I hold with you that "Der Zeitgeist" is against the continued existence of small communities, particularly when hemmed in on all sides by a great power. When you can point out to me in what particulars the Boers have set up their ethical judgment to run contrary to that of general Christendom, like the Mormons have done, I may share your opinion that they will have to yield just as soon as they are brought in contact with outside civilization. You have no right to put a stop watch on the Boers and tell them to change from a nomadic state into a mining community or be wiped out like the redskins have been. Besides, you may find out that they will take a deal of wiping out. They are descended from a race that for ages held out against Spanish oppression, and when you have that proud recollection to buoy you up, you do not succumb like a redskin. You consider it the "manifest destiny" that Cecil Rhodes should carve out a South African empire for England reaching from the Cape to the Great Lakes. I always understood that it was to stretch from the Cape to Cairo. I prefer this because it is an alliteration and easier to remember. But have you reduced the limits to the Great Lakes or has Cecil Rhodes done it, remembering the adage, "Chi molto cace, niente tene?"

It is no longer so easy to carve out unchanged empires as it was in days of old, and I do not see how Cecil Rhodes or any other man should succeed unless he first assimilated the rest of the people of European descent that inhabit South Africa. The efforts of Rhodes and his other conspirators thus far have resulted in drawing all the Dutch-speaking people more tightly together than they have ever been before, and being convinced of England's nefarious designs upon their independence, they will cling together. The Englishmen of the Rhodes type may fume and talk of annexation and annihilation. The Boers know enough to remember that threatened men live long. The modern descendants of the ancient Greeks considered it their "manifest destiny" to enter upon the possession of Constantinople. Did not an ancient prophecy tell us that a Constantine whose wife was named Sophia would reconquer the cathedral and replace the Crescent by the Cross?

Yet ask the Greeks how they fared in the prosecution of their manifest destiny. Great peoples as well as little ones sometimes make mistakes, and the sober portion of the English people are not so anxious to assume greater cares of empire. If the English Ministry engages in a war I shall watch it philosophically, feeling convinced that England is bringing eternal disgrace upon herself, and that after all the sturdy Boers may not have to go so quickly as you appear to think.

R. J. JENNER.

New York, Sept. 9, 1899.

I kept this letter over from Saturday, for I felt sure that we should hear from a friend of the Anglo-Saxon who is quite sure that "the spirit of civilization demands that the Anglo-Saxon race must occupy such territory as its needs require." Quite so; serve notice on the Teuton, the Slav, and the Latin races to "get off the globe." But the other fellows don't like it, and may be that they too will think they have a manifest destiny to supersede the Anglo-Saxon. How many of the friends of the Anglo-Saxon have noted the fact the Dutch Parliament in its last session has passed a law prohibiting any but Dutch citizens from engaging in mining operations in Sumatra, Java, and the other colonies of Holland? They have an instinctive feeling of what the Anglo-Saxon will do when you admit him within your borders. Methinks in South America, too, there is a distinct inclination to draw closer the bonds of the several Latin republics for mutual protection against the aggression of their Northern Anglo-Saxon neighbor. No wonder, after the loud and persistent talk of the manifest destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race. It will take a deal of patient work to counteract the bad effect of all this shouting, only the pity is that the quiet, sensible people will have to do all this work abroad, while girding themselves too and suppressing the fools at home.

F. J. JENNER.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

A RESULT OF THE TRUST'S RULE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES of this morning quite an elaborate apology for trusts from Mr. Havens. I beg leave to submit to him the following:

We have in this town a large leather factory wherein it is necessary to use large quantities of naphtha to cleanse and free from grease the leather. Last January the Standard Oil Company very materially advanced the price of naphtha. The owner of the above-named factory wrote to a company somewhere in the West, who were manufacturers of naphtha, requesting them to ship to him some carloads of the same. The leather manufacturer here received a letter from the owners of the naphtha concern, stating that, although they sold him the naphtha at a low price, yet even if they should give it to him for nothing, still owing to the fact that the Standard Oil Company had control of all the lines of transportation, the freight charges would be made so high upon the naphtha sent him, that its ultimate cost would be as much or more than if he had purchased of the Standard Oil Company. EDWARD M. LEES.

Westport, Conn., Sept. 13, 1899.

INVADING THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a daily reader and friend of your paper I ask the privilege of correcting your editorial in Wednesday's (Sept. 6,) 1899) issue, entitled "Invading the Transvaal." From the editorial one would infer that the railway from Cape Town north extended from Cape Town to Kimberley through British territory, then through some other kind of territory, that lies between the Orange Free State and Bechuanaland, both hostile, who would assail it if used by British troops going north on it, until it enters the Transvaal. The facts regarding this railroad are that from Cape Town to Kimberley (647 miles) it passes through the colony of the Cape of Good Hope and Griqualand West, both British, then on through the British Crown Colony of Bechuanaland, and into the British Bechuanaland protectorate to Mafeking, 870 miles from Cape Town. Then on from this point to Buluwayo, in Rhodesia, 580 miles further; then from Bulawayo to Salisbury, 260 miles further, a total of 1,710 miles from Cape Town, all through British territory, and not so far away from the territory of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal but that those Boer States will have to post men to protect their borders from an invasion were ever the British to drop an army to invade them. At Salisbury this railway connects with the British railway from Beira, on the Indian Ocean, 495 miles north of Delagoa Bay. This gives the British a route through British territory to the Transvaal free from disturbance by the Dutch of the two Boer States that can be used if needed to get at the Transvaal.

Then your editorial says the railroad from Natal runs into the Orange Free State. So a branch line from Ladysmith does, but the main line goes from Durban, the seaport of Natal, through the capital of Natal, then through Ladysmith, Newcastle, Laingsnek, by the base of Majuba Hill, to Charlestown, on the frontier of the Transvaal, to Johannesburg and Pretoria, 520 miles from Durban. This will be the route of the main British army if war is made, because it is the shortest British route and ends beyond the mountain passes on the high plain, from which the distance to Pretoria is easy for the marching of troops. The route from Delagoa Bay may be used, or, if the Orange Free State goes into the war, the route through that Boer State. Here are the routes by rail available to the British to Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal:

First, the Natal route, Durban to Pretoria, 520 miles; 200 miles in Transvaal territory; all rail.

Second, from Cape Town to Mafeking, 870 miles, then a march on foot by the Jameson raid route, of about 225 miles.

Third, from Cape Town to Pretoria via Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, 1,040 miles; all rail.

Fourth, Delagoa Bay to Pretoria, 349 miles. This route involves making Portugal England's ally, an easy task for England if she needs this route.

Fifth, from Biera to Mafeking, say 1,000 miles.

No matter which of these routes are used, they reach Transvaal territory about 200 miles or so from Pretoria, and that distance must be got over on foot or horseback or by rail.

No doubt England has a tough little job of a war on hand, but she is used to them.

GEORGE Y. LANCASTER.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 7.

OPPOSED TO PHILIPPINE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article on Sept. 2 you intimate that, even though the country should disapprove the imperialist policy of the President, there would be no material change in the course now being pursued in the Philippines; and that Mr. Bryan or even Mr. Edward Atkinson, if occupying the office of President, would probably follow substantially the same line as Mr. McKinley has done.

This statement is so amazing and I believe—if you will pardon me—so utterly erroneous, that as an original anti-imperialist I feel impelled to appeal to your courtesy for an opportunity of briefly correcting it.

Just what Mr. Pryan or Mr. Atkinson would do if in office is, of course, for them to say. But I venture to assert positively that there is not one of the thousands of true anti-imperialists in the country who, if he had the power, would willingly continue for a day the present wicked and un-American policy. There is no more reason for it now than there was six months ago, while the evil results are far more evident. It would be as impossible for such a man to continue the present great military preparations for the subjugation of a brave people striving for liberty, as it would be for President McKinley to advocate the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in his next message to Congress.

As it is a favorite retort with the supporters of the Administration that their opponents criticise, but never propose any definite policy, may I suggest what seems to me a simple and obvious programme for an anti-imperialist President, who really wanted to do his whole duty and recognize all his responsibilities in the matter. The first thing to do is to stop the war. I would have the President send a cable dispatch to Gen. Otis ordering him to invite Aguinaldo to an immediate conference, at which an honorable cessation of hostilities should be arranged pending negotiations for peace. A real peace commission should then be sent out in place of the present useless and discredited body, with instructions to make peace and not to attempt ridiculous experiments in setting up undesired local Governments. Aguinaldo and the Filipino Congress should be asked to send representatives to confer with this commission on the terms of peace, with the distinct understanding that the basis of settlement should be absolute independence.

In arranging the details, it might properly be stipulated that an American military and naval force should remain temporarily in Manila, to protect the lives and property of American and European residents against possible danger, and to aid the Filipinos, if necessary, in suppressing disorder. Further, if it were deemed that the country had already repented of its unselfish crusade on behalf of humanity, and no longer regarded the enfranchisement of the oppressed subjects of Spain as a sufficient reward for its services and outlay, it would be easy to arrange for a gradual repayment by the Filipino Republic of the $20,000,000 paid to Spain, and for the cession of a coaling and naval station. It is true that the final settlement would require the approval of Congress, but the cessation of hostilities is entirely in the discretion of the President. As Commander in Chief and with a word, he can put a stop to the horrid work of slaughter and destruction while exerting the great influence of the Administration to carry out the rest of the programme.

At any rate, here is a plain, distinct, practical policy, which recognizes the obligations of the United States to the Filipino people, to the foreign residents, to our own citizens, and to the great principles of justice and liberty on which this Republic was founded. And if the old objection be again raised, that Aguinaldo only represents a single race in the islands, let us remember that Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States, even though Canada and Nova Scotia, the Tories and the Indians, did not acknowledge the authority of the Continental Congress. And yet the various elements did not proceed to "cut each other's throats."

DAVID GREENE HASKINS.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1899.

ASKS JUSTICE FOR THE FRENCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me high time to call a halt to the indiscriminate condemnation of France. Nobody more than I deplores the unjust, aye criminal, decision of the court-martial which has just rendered its verdict of guilty, but has the fact that a revision was brought about not shown that there are still men, good men, in France? Are there any better citizens in other countries, greater patriots, than that phalanx which fought so bravely for Dreyfus? I need mention but names like Labori, Zola, Clémenceau, Trarieux, Ives Guyot Reinach, Cornély, Picquart. And has France not proved that its civil justice remains untainted? The Court of Cassation, the supreme tribunal, has shown that justice still prevails in France, and if a misguided or criminal military court has done wrong and has even a large mob, misguided or criminal, too, behind it, why condemn all France?

The present Government was and is certainly in favor of Dreyfus. Let us wait then and see whether justice will after all not be accorded to him. The civilized world remains still indebted to France for the liberties which we enjoy—1789 should not be forgotten so quickly!

To condemn France and visit it with universal retaliation because its "military justice" is an irony on justice as honest men conceive it, is wrong. Let us pity France—at any rate let us be just. N. K.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Unsafe to Die in Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't think the full weight is given to this Dreyfus verdict. When I was in France I was disgusted on hearing that if any stranger died in Paris the landlord had a claim therefrom for damages to the property. So it is not safe to die there. Now, by this evidence before us that there is no justice in France, is it at all safe for any of us Americans to visit there? Who knows what might result from the most harmless incident, if a stranger was concerned? I think it a serious question, as a stranger would hardly fare better than a native.

Brooklyn, Sept. 13, 1899. A READER.

Dangerous Vehicles in Fifth Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent inexcusable accident on Fifth Avenue, in which a drunken truck driver ran into and smashed a cab and injured two ladies, is another reminder of the need of an ordinance restricting traffic on this thoroughfare to passenger vehicles. What has become of the movement inaugurated not long since to further this improvement? Will not THE TIMES help to push it through? F. C.

Rhinebeck, N. Y. Sept. 12, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Out of It.

"Time is money," quoted Stiles.

"Yes," said Giles, "and I haven't a moment that I can call my own."—Chicago News.

Equal to the Occasion.

Facetious Gentleman—What is your regular hour for dining?

Weary Watkins—Right now, I hope.—Indianapolis Journal.

Barred Out.

Mrs. Mix—Are you on speaking terms with your next-door neighbor?

Mrs. Nix—Why, I'm not even on borrowing terms with her!—Yonkers Statesman.

The Timely Vacation.

"After all, this is the best time to take a vacation," said the man who had just got back to the daily grind.

"The best time to take a vacation," returned his wise friend, "is always the time immediately following one's return from one."—Chicago Post.

Unfortunate Resemblance.

"One of Padelford's best dogs looks just like him."

"Did he ever enter the dog in a bench show?"

"Just once. The judges threw him out. They said he looked too much like some other dog they had seen somewhere."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE OVER-HILLS OF OTTALAY.

The hill country of the Western Carolinas used to be called "the Over-Hills of Ottalay," and The Charleston News and Courier urges that the poetic Indian name be revived.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sept. 4.

The blossom of Peace has bloomed—they say,
And so far as is East from West
'Tis held in token of peace unbroken,
Of longed-for peace and rest.
But there is a dell where such flowers dwell
Where they've blossomed and bloomed alway!

'Tis a realm in the overland—leagues away,
Where no echoes resound from cannon-boom;
In its laureled nooks, by its songster-brooks
These lilies of peace are a-bloom.
No spot to be found in all the world round
Like the peace-hills of fair Ottalay.

Since arrow of Cherokee chieftain or squaw
Imprisoned some gay-feathered bird,
Or with badger or elk waged forgivable war
No sound of discordance has stirred.
To discover its like one must fare far a-field
Searching vainly a year and a day.
A compact of peace has been drafted and sealed
In the highlands of fair Ottalay.

Far over the summit of Pisgah's high crown,
In the depths of yon blue woodland-sea
This perpetual lease of perennial "peace"
Lies waiting for you and for me.
Few mortals are blessed with a restfuller rest
Than the Ottalay hills can decree!

Highlands, N. C., Sept. 1, 1899.

WAITING BOERS' DECISION

Transvaal Executive Committee Considers Reply to England.

CROWDS ABOUT THE BUILDING

Krueger Wants to Learn Attitude of Orange Free State—Boers May Accept British Note.

PRETORIA, Sept. 13.—President Krüger and the Executive Council reassembled here this evening to consider the reply to be made to the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain. They are still conferring by telegraph with the Orange Free State. The decision is anxiously awaited by the crowds outside the Executive Building.

A communication has been received from the Imperial Government stating that, although anxious for a prompt reply, the imperial authorities do not desire to tie the Transvaal authorities down to forty-eight hours.

The Imperial Government, when intimating that it did not desire to fix a time limit, pointed out that its chief desire was only for "reasonable promptness in order to put an end to the tension."

It is understood that President Krüger is awaiting the arrival from Bloemfontein of Mr. Fischer of the Orange Free State Executive Council, before drafting his reply.

The reply will possibly come before the Volksraad to-morrow. The decision of the Executive will undoubtedly be influenced by the action of the Orange Free State.

The Government is still willing to attend the joint commission originally proposed.

The Transvaal War Office denies any knowledge of the reported offer of 10,000 Irish-Americans to fight against Great Britain.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13.—It is asserted in Afrikander circles here that the Transvaal Government will accept the British note leaving the question of suzerainty on the basis of the convention of 1884.

The Cape Times and The Cape Argus both consider the British note generous and conciliatory; and all the papers, including the Krügerite organs, assume that the Transvaal will comply with the British demands.

It is believed that the Orange Free State Volksraad will be summoned to consider the situation.

Military activity continues and the work of preparation for emergencies goes on. Upon the arrival of the next shipment of British troops the headquarters staff of the Royal Artillery will be transferred to Kimberly, whither a battery will proceed to protect the diamond mines.

TERMS OF ENGLAND'S DEMAND.

No Time Limit Set but a Request Made for an Immediate Reply—Increased Representation Asked.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Late to-day it was learned that the British message to the Transvaal does not demand a reply in forty-eight hours, the exact wording being a request for "an immediate reply." The message is not an ultimatum in the generally accepted sense of the word. It expresses the hope that President Kruger will accept the propositions to "relieve the present tension." The only part which is at all aggressive is the reiterated declination of the British Government to discuss the matter of sovereignty.

Mr. Chamberlain says he understands the concessions made in President Krüger's note of Aug. 18 have been withdrawn on account of the British attitude regarding suzerainty, and adds:

"Her Majesty's Government have absolutely repudiated the view of the political status of the Transvaal taken by the Transvaal Government, claiming the status of a sovereign State, and, therefore, are unable to consider any proposal made conditionally on their acceptance of this view."

Continuing, the note says the British Government is satisfied that the law embodying the proposed alleviating measures for Outlanders is inefficient to secure immediate and substantial representation, which, it is understood, the Transvaal admits to be reasonable. It then says:

"Moreover, the presentation of the proposals in the note of Aug. 19 indicates that the Government of the South African Republic themselves recognized that their previous offers might with advantage be enlarged and the independence of the republic thereby in no way be impaired."

The dispatch then goes on to say that Great Britain is still prepared to accept the franchise proposals of Aug. 19, provided a court of inquiry, whether joint or unilateral, shows the new scheme to be unincumbered by nullifying conditions. In this connection the British Government assumes that the new members of the Raad will be allowed to speak their own language and adds that acceptance of these terms "would at once remove the tension and would, in all probability, render unnecessary any further intervention of her Majesty's Government to secure redress for grievances which the Outlanders themselves would be able to bring to the notice of the Executive Council and Volksraad.

"Her Majesty's Government is increasingly impressed with the danger of further delay in relieving the strain which has already caused so much injury to interests of South Africa, and they earnestly press for an immediate reply to the present proposa.. If acceded to they will be ready to make immediate arrangements for a further conference between the President and the High Commissioner to settle all details of the proposed tribunal of arbitration, and the questions referred to in my note of Aug. 30, which are neither Outlander grievances nor questions of the interpretation of the convention, but which might be readily settled by friendly communication between representatives of the two Governments. If, however, as they most anxiously hope will not be the case, the reply of the Transvaal should be negative, I am to state that Her Majesty's Government must reserve to themselves the right to consider the situation de novo and formulate their own proposals for a final settlement."

The exact franchise proposals which Mr. Chamberlain says Great Britain is still prepared to accept with the court of inquiry proviso are five years' franchise, a share for Outlanders in the election of the President, and equal rights, and increased representation for the goldfields to the extent of eight new seats. These were presented by President Krüger Aug. 19, and later were withdrawn.

KRUGER URGED TO YIELD.

Leaders of the Afrikander Bund Send Him an Appeal.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says the leaders of the Afrikander Bund have telegraphed to President Krüger urging him to yield to Mr. Chamberlain's last demands.

WAR INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAYS.

Officials to Remain at Posts as Long as Possible, Then to Move On.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 13.—The war instructions issued to railway officials direct them to remain at their posts as long as possible. When the enemy seizes any section of the line the officials must go to the next unseized point.

They are forbidden to carry arms or to resist any regular force.

OUTLANDERS NOT SATISFIED.

They Say that England Accepts Inadequate Concessions.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says that the Outlanders' Council expresses great dissatisfaction with the British note, complaining that the imperial authorities are willing to accept inadequate concessions in order to avoid war.

Transvaal Spy Says He Is an American

MAFEKING Sept. 13.—Mr. McCarthur, who was recently arrested at Zeerust, in the Transvaal, as a spy and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, claims to be an American citizen. The United States Consul at Kimberley is investigating the matter. Mr. Ellis, his former companion, on being discovered at a Boer meeting in Ladysmith, was tarred and feathered.

Italian Miners to be Protected.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13.—A Pretoria dispatch to The Cape Times says the Transvaal has notified the miners of Italy that it will give them a safe conduct and protection in case they wish to remain in the Transvaal.

German Warship at Delagoa Bay.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 13.—The German cruiser Condor has arrived here.

EXCITEMENT IN VISCAYA.

Three Regiments of Spanish Soldiers Dispatched There to Keep Order.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—The Government has despatched three regiments to Viscaya, where the declaration of martial law, made through the royal decree yesterday, has caused great excitement.

It is reported that the Government is about to prosecute the Separatist leaders.

BRAZILIAN LAND SALE.

German Minister Denies that His Government Has Purchased Any.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Neither the State Department nor the German Embassy has any official advices on the reported acquisition of a large tract of land nearly 1,000 miles square in Brazil by the German Government.

The German Minister, Mr. von Mumm, says that no such acquisition has been made by his Government, but that the report probably grows out of the work of colonization societies in Brazil, some of which are conducted in Germany and are distinctly private enterprises.

SANTO DOMINGO TRANQUIL.

Gen. Guslito Occupies the City—Not to Interfere in Politics.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 13.—The correspondent of The Associated Press has just arrived here from Santiago de los Caballeros, That city is tranquil. Gen. Guslito occupies the town with 470 men well armed. He has promised not to interfere in the politics of the province, as it has been asserted that Gen. Pepin did.

Gen. Jimenes has announced that if elected President he will adjust the monetary situation quickly and apply justice to all wrongdoers.

Pereyo Petiti & Co. have failed for $400,000.

THE ATLAS COMPANY'S CLAIM.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 13.—The Atlas Steamship Company is formulating a claim against the United States Consulate for damages arising out of the denial of admission of the passengers of the Adula at Santiago on the ground of her not having an emigrant list. This had never been previously been required the agent asserts, and the Consul distinctly said it was unnecessary. The Adula ultimately returned with her passengers.

The Consul denies making the alleged statement, but says the agent asked him to intercede with the Collector at Santiago, which he declined to do, saying he had no right to interfere in the matter.

HEAVY FLOODS IN AUSTRIA.

LINTZ, Upper Austria, Sept. 13.—The rapid rise of the Rivers Salzach, Ems, and Traun has flooded the country, interrupting road and railway communications. At Ischl and Ebensee several bridges have been destroyed and many families have been driven from their houses. Rain continues falling.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The Danube is rising four inches an hour, and all its tributaries have also risen considerably. Precautionary measures have been taken, but the Vienna district is not yet threatened.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Floods are reported in the Silesian and Bavarian mountain regions. Communication between Munich and Innsbruck is interrupted.

THE PLAGUE CORDON RELAXED.

OPORTO, Sept. 13.—The severity of the cordon against the bubonic plague has been relaxed, and egress is now permitted after inspection and disinfection.

During the last three days three new cases have been officially reported, and two deaths.

The Government is supplying food gratis to the unemployed.

The Plague at Delagoa Bay.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 13.—A health officer has returned after examining a suspicious outbreak of sickness at Magude, a small place near here. He says it is the plague, but that no fresh cases have occurred there in the last twelve days.

AN OPERATION ON WELLMAN.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman polar expedition, who arrived in this city Aug. 28, after making explorations in Franz Josef Land, has undergone the first surgical operation for straightening his right leg, which was seriously injurned when he fell into a snow-covered crevasse.

The operation was successful and resulted in loosening the sinews. Another is necessary, but the attending surgeons say they expect to save the leg and that Mr. Wellman will be able to return to America in three weeks.

Mr. Wellman will deliver an address before the British Association Tuesday describing his recent expedition.

$5,000 for an Antarctic Expedition.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science to-day granted £1,000 toward the expenses of an antarctic expedition.

RUNAWAY IN FIFTH AVENUE.

After running more than three miles, a gray horse attached to a runabout wagon dashed into a cab in front of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, injuring the driver, William Nagle, and smashing the cab. Policeman James E. Troy of the West Thirtieth Street Station suffered a dislocation of his right shoulder. Nagle was taken to Bellevue Hospital and is suffering from concussion of the brain.

Policeman Troy was standing at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street when he saw the horse dragging the remains of the wagon, coming toward him. He stepped into the street, and made an effort to catch the animal by the bridle. He missed his hold and then ran alongside of the animal, all the time trying to catch some part of the harness.

Troy noticed four cabs coming toward him and a Thirty-fourth Street car crossing the avenue. Troy called to the drivers to get out of the way. Three of the cabs turned east on Thirty-fourth Street and escaped a collision. Nagle was the driver of the other cab. He turned to go west on Thirty-fourth Street, but his passage was blocked by another cab.

The runaway horse dashed into Nagle's cab, which belonged to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, knocking it on its side and badly damaging the vehicle. Nagle was knocked from his high seat to the sidewalk and lay there, nearly unconscious.

Policeman Troy then grabbed the runaway horse and tried to hold him. He found all the harness, except a small portion of the bridle, broken. The only place he could hold the animal was the ear. The frightened horse broke loose and started down Fifth Avenue. Troy again caught the animal by the ear and held him until assistance arrived. The horse was then taken to the patrol wagon stable next to the West Thirtieth Street Station House.

In the meantime an ambulance call had been sent to Bellevue Hospital and Nagle was taken to that institution Troy's right shoulder was dislocated and he went to the New York Hospital. Nagle's cab was occupied by two men, one of whom is said to have been A. L. Judson, who lives at the Imperial Hotel. Neither of the men could be found after the accident.

The runaway horse is owned by Nicholas Cinino of Mott Street. He was calling on friends at Ninety-first Street and First Avenue, and had tied the animal with a halter and weight. Some children who were playing in the street frightened the horse and it broke from its fastenings and ran away.

Many of the guests of the Waldorf-Astoria saw the runaway, and for a few minutes there was considerable excitement about the corridors of the hotel. Many of the guests, men and women, were in evening dress, and they rushed outside to learn if Nagle had been injured seriously.

TO SUE HER SUITOR'S ESTATE.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Sept. 13.—The family of Martha L. Lovejoy of South Paris are to bring suit for damages against the estate of Daniel J. Gammon, also of that town.

Gammon persisted in paying Miss Lovejoy attentions after being warned to desist, and finally attempted to kill her. He fired two shots from a revolver, both bullets lodging in her neck. Gammon then committed suicide.

Miss Lovejoy is now partially paralyzed as a result of the attempted murder. The case is the first of the kind in Maine courts.

EQUITABLE'S ANNIVERSARY.

Dinner in Paris to the Company's General Managers in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The fortieth anniversary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States was commemorated here last evening by a dinner in the grand hall of the Elysée Palace Hotel, given to the general managers of the society in Europe. James H. Hyde, Vice President, who presided, and George T. Wilson, Third Vice President, the official representatives from New York, made addresses, the former in French, and the latter in English, which were enthusiastically received. Other speeches were made by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States and a member of the Venezuela Tribunal now in session in Paris. Prof. Brouardel, Dean of the Facuity of Medicine of France; Réné Doumic, the well-known French littérateur, who has visited and lectured in America; Henri de Regnier, the French poet, who will visit America to lecture at Harvard; A. D. Juilliard of New York, and others.

There were about 200 present, among them M. de Bondeli, Directeur of the Crédit Lyonnais; B. D. Woodward, Frederic Brackett of the America Exposition Committee, Maurice Binder, Juan Angel Rosillo of Madrid, P. J. Popoff of St. Petersburg, Prof. Lacassagne of Lyons, Jules Marcuard of Paris, Vice Consul MacLean, M. Metzger, State Director of Railroads; John Munroe, M. Nagelmacher, Robert P. Porter of Washington, J. Russel Soley, Prof. Granier, United States Consul General Gowdy, Maurice Grau, M. Hebrard of Le Temps, Eradish Johnson, A. Van Bergen, Lucius Wilmerding, Chevalier de Monvel, M. Beauregard, M. Bastin, Consul of Belgium; M. Cornely of the Figaro, J. Comte, Director of Government Buildings; Max Doumic, M. Depache of the Venezuela Commission, Senator Thevenet, ex-Minister of Justice.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Mr. Jasper's Report Shows that Over 210,000 Children Attended Manhattan and Bronx Schools Monday.

Borough Superintendent Jasper handed in yesterday to the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx his report in regard to the attendance of pupils and teachers at the opening of the public schools, the training school, and the high schools after the Summer vacation.

The total registration on Monday, the report said, was 237,073, and of this number 210,692 children were in attendance. Of teachers and Principals 5,320 were at their posts of duty on opening day and 185 were absent.

A comparatively small number of children were refused admission to the public schools on account of lack of accommodation. The number was 2,325, and Superintendent Jasper feels confident that they will soon be cared for. He thought that while at some of the schools the applications have been considerably more than the seating capacity, in other schools the registrations have been below that capacity. Some 750 children who had been refused admission to Primary Department Nos. 10 and 40, Mr. Jasper said, would be fully provided for as soon as the buildings, one at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue and the other in West One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, shall have been completed. He further said that where children have been refused admission to other schools they would be provided for, as far as possible, in the vacant places in the neighboring schools or in half-day classes, so that by the early part of next week almost all will be under instruction.

To supply the deficiency in teachers the Committee on Schools recommended the appointment of 168 teachers, a list of whose names was submitted. The Board acted on the recommendation and appointed the teachers. A long list of substitute teachers from the eligible list was also submitted.

A resolution was offered requesting the Board of Education to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation of $1,500,000 for school instruction. Commissioner Adams, in support of the motion, said that if the apportionment were made now it would save the Department of Education a great deal of money, inasmuch as the prices of building materials now are much lower than they are expected to be later on in the season. The motion was adopted. Commissioner Adams said that he would call personally on Controller Coler and urge him to vote for the appropriation.

A resolution that had been offered by Commissioner Livingston at the last meeting of the board was taken up and passed. It provided that no principal or teacher in the employ of the board shall be advanced in any calendar year beyond the grade of salary next higher than that received at the time of advancement, but every such principal or teacher who does not receive the schedule salary shall be advanced on the first day of January of each year until the salary corresponding with years of service is reached, provided the services are meritorious.

Commissioner Farrell's report in behalf of the Committee on Supplies recommending increases in the salaries of certain clerks in the offices of the Borough Superintendent and the secretary of the board, was also adopted. There are thirteen employes in the Superintendent's office, including stenographers, clerks, an office boy, and an office girl, and the combined salaries under the new schedule amount to $9,900. In the secretary's office the combined salaries of six employes amount to $5,520.

Opening of a New School.

A new public school, No. 169, was opened Monday morning at Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets, with Miss Mary Shires as Principal. The building is five stories high, about 100 feet deep, and takes up a block on Audubon Avenue. The second, third, and fourth floors are given over to thirty classrooms. The fifth floor has a gymnasium. It is a mixed grammar and primary school. About 500 pupils have been registered.

Free Classes in Mechanical Drawing.

The free classes in mechanical and architectural drawing at the New York Evening High School, West Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, are now forming. Students of architecture, machinists, stone cutters, builders, masons, carpenters, cabinetmakers, and those working at the trades in general who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity should now apply for admission.

THE NEW VENEZUELAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The new Venezuelan tariff, which is about to go into effect, may call for an exercise of the retaliatory clause of the Dingley tariff law. The United States Minister to Venezuela, Mr. Loomis, is to make a careful study of the new law, with a view of determining if its effect is to discriminate unfavorably against the United States.

His report to the State Department will determine whether negotiations are to be conducted for reciprocity or whether retaliation will follow.

VENEZUELAN VERDICT SOON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Information has reached officials here that the British-Venezuelan court of arbitration now sitting at Paris will conclude its work and render a final decision about the first of the coming month. This is due to the desire of Chief Justice Fuller, one of the arbitrators, to return to Washington in time for the opening of the Supreme Court, on Oct. 10.

Mr. Harrison has announced to his colleagues that he will make only a brief speech, and this has permitted an understanding to close the work about the first of the month and to render a verdict on the question before the arbitrators separate.

De Regnier to Lecture at Harvard.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—M. Henri de Regnier, the distinguished French poet, will give a third series of lectures before Harvard University, at Cambridge, under the auspices of the Cercle Francais de l'Université Harvard, beginning March 1 next, on French modern poetry.

Prof. von Stoerk Dead.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—Prof. von Stoerk, the laryngologist, is dead.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Daly's Theatre Opened Under the Management of Daniel Frohman.

MR. SOTHERN AS D'ARTAGNAN

"The King's Musketeer" Again, with Virginia Harned as Miladi—Gossip About Theatres and Actors.

Daly's Theatre was opened to the public last night for the first time since the death of its illustrious founder. Few changes have been made in the spacious foyers and richly decorated auditorium. A few heavy pieces of furniture and some of the larger pictures displayed on easels have been removed, but the valuable collection of theatrical portraits still hangs on the foyer walls.

The purchaser of seats at the box office now receives tickets of the customary pattern instead of slips of paper bearing cabalistic signs. The ushers are new and of the customary pattern, too. The seats in the auditorium have been relettered and renumbered, with the letter A on the front row instead of U. For the old Daly housebill a new one, resembling that of the Lyceum, has been substituted, and it contains the modest announcement of the new manager, Mr. Daniel Frohman, that the policy of the Lyceum will hereafter prevail—"the production of the best plays by the best modern living authors."

The old order having given place to the new, the twenty-first year of Daly's begins with Mr. Sothern's annual engagement hitherto filled at the Lyceum. The current play is Henry Hamilton's smart and serviceable romantic drama founded on "Les Trois Mousquetaires," in which Mr. Sothern and most of the actors now associated with him were seen at another house late last season.

But one noteworthy change in the cast of "The King's Musketeer" is the substitution of Virginia Harned for Edith Crane in the showy rôle of Miladi. Miss Harned denoted the fascination, the venom, and the fury of this matchless she-devil last night with much more varied skill and better tact than her predecessor could employ, if with no appreciably larger measure of force in the scene of cajolery and rage. She was cordially received and made a favorable impression upon the large audience, which included comparatively few theatrical habitues, and a large proportion of folks who see plays for enjoyment's sake.

The few other changes in the cast neither improved nor marred the performance. Miss Rooke lacks the pictorial charm of her predecessor, but acts her part equally well. The Queen and Buckingham are acted with fair effect by the new representatives of those august personages. Messrs. Selten, Erlynne, Lawrence, and Bryant are as competent as ever. No change is to be noted in the scenic equipment, which is handsome and appropriate.

Mr. Sothern's own portrayal of the Gascon has grown mellower and more facile. He has improved noticeably in his delivery of the rapid and emotional passages of the text. The impersonation was always good, and its popularity is not to be questioned.

Raoul d'Artagnan	E. H. Sothern
Louis XIII.	Morton Selten
Cardinal Richelieu	Arthur R. Lawrence
George Villiers	H. S. Northrup
Comte de Rochefort	C. P. Flockton
M. de Treville	Rowland Buckstone
Athos	Roydon Erlynne
Porthos	Norman Conniers
Aramis	George E. Bryant
De Cheverny	Daniel Jarrett
John Felton	Norman Parr
Planchet	Ernest Tarleton
Mousqueton	Owen Fawcett
Clarice	Virginia Harned
Anne of Austria	Adele Bloch
Gabrielle de Chalus	Irene Rooke
Mother Superior	Kate Pattison Selten

AN EARL TO BE AN ACTOR.

Through his representative, Charles Dillingham, manager of the Criterion Theatre, Charles Frohman confirmed last evening the report that he had made a contract with the Earl of Yarmouth, who recently appeared in amateur theatricals in Newport and also in a professional production two years ago in London, of Carton's play, "Liberty Hall," to become a member of one of his companies now being organized to produce a new comedy which Mr. Frohman will present at the Madison Square Theatre next month.

Mr. Dillingham said the announcement was somewhat premature, as it was the desire of the Earl to communicate with his family in England and ascertain if they had any objection to his taking up the professional stage at this time.

Pending a reply to this letter, which was expected Saturday, it was the desire of both Mr. Frohman and the Earl to withhold the announcement from the public.

Like many others appearing before the public professionally, the Earl will adopt an assumed name, which will not be published for the present.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—The news that the Earl of Yarmouth had signed with the Frohmans was no surprise to the cottagers, as they learned of his contemplated adoption of the stage during the Summer. Several of the prominent cottagers expressed themselves as very much pleased at the Earl's securing such an engagement, and they feel he will be a success.

On the other hand, some of the cottagers who have not been very friendly to the Earl claim that their treatment of him was due to the fact that he used the place and some of his friends for advertising purposes.

When the Earl of Yarmouth was spoken to regarding the report of his having been engaged by Mr. Frohman, he stated that he had not seen Mr. Frohman while he was in New York recently, and as for having been selected for the cast of "Wheels Within Wheels," there was nothing whatever in the report. The Earl did say, however, that Mr. Frohman had made him an offer and he had written to him regarding the same, but did not know if his offer had been accepted or not.

When an agreement between the Earl of Yarmouth and Mr. Frohman is settled upon, the former stated he had not the slightest objection to the public knowing it.

TO AMEND "THE GHETTO."

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew are rehearsing a new last act for "The Ghetto," the play so universally condemned. It will not last many weeks, in spite of any changes in an effort to make it more acceptable. A new plot and new characters are necessary.

Bellew expects soon to possess a play of world-wide interest, adapted from a story by one of the most celebrated authors of the century.

Louis Mann's New Play.

Since Louis Mann and Miss Clara Lipman abandoned their interest in "The Telephone Girl" they have been endeavoring to secure a suitable farce which would be adapted to their peculiar talents. In this they think their new play, entitled "The Girl in the Barracks," by two German writers, Carl Kraatz and Heinrich Stobitzle, is what they have been endeavoring to secure for some time. The company which is being organized will be under the management of Rich and Harris, and the play will receive its first production about the middle of next month.

Mrs. Langtry to Appear in This City.

Arrangements have been made for the appearance at the Garden Theatre, beginning Jan. 15, for a five weeks' engagement of Mrs. Langtry in Sydney Grundy's play entitled "The Degenerates," which at present is being presented at the Haymarket Theatre, London. It is proposed to bring the entire company to this country, and after the engagement at the Garden Theatre Charles Frohman proposes to have Mrs. Langtry present her play in all the principal cities of the United States, a tour of which is now being arranged.

Joseph T. Kretzinger Dead.

Joseph T. Kretzinger, a well-known Chicago lawyer, died of heart disease Monday night at a hotel in Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Kretzinger left Chicago ten days ago to attend to some business on the coast, and appeared to be in the best of health. He was a member of the firm of Kretzinger, Gallagher & Rooney, an able and successful lawyer, and in the pursuit of his practice had accumulated a comfortable fortune. He suffered from a serious illness two years ago, but it was thought that he had entirely recovered from its ill effects. In 1886 he was married to Miss Kitty Kent.

The remains will be brought to Chicago.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Again the one topic of discussion wherever the members of the society world assembled yesterday was the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and every detail of the arrangements for his funeral to-morrow, of the scenes at his house, and the movements of his relatives published, was read with keen interest. The exodus of well-known members of the Newport Summer colony who are coming on here to pay their last respects to Mr. Vanderbilt began yesterday and the down trains and last night's boat were filled with familiar faces. St. Bartholomew's Church, where the funeral services will be held to-morrow morning, spacious edifice as it is, will not be large enough to hold the throng of friends and acquaintances who wish to be present.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who have leased the beautiful house belonging to Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fabbri, in East Sixty-ninth Street, just out of Fifth Avenue, for the Winter, came down from Newport on Wednesday, and will remain over for Mr. Vanderbilt's funeral to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel have invited a large party of friends to witness the America's Cup races from their steam yacht Sultana.

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The new ocean leviathan, the Oceanic, which arrived yesterday on her maiden trip, brought over a host of well-known people, and there was quite a reception on the White Star wharf when she finally docked there yesterday noon. Among well-known names on her passenger list were those of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Col. Delancey Kane, Loring Andrews, Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brown, J. Wells Champney, Mrs. James B. Colgate, C. C. Cuyler, Miss Cuyler, Clyde Fitch, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Morgan, President Patton and Mrs. Patton, James R. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Herbert Seymour, E. Lyman Short, E. Souverbielle, F. J. Sprague, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and children. The Germanic, which sailed yesterday, had on her passenger list among other names those of Burton Mansfield, Lieut. Col. Andrew Haggard, S. G. Rollins, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Scott. The Friedrich der Grosse, which sails to-day, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rockefeller and Mrs. E. F. D. Wicks. The Columbia to-day has among other passengers booked Gen. Greely, United States Army, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Marshall.

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The report in this column over a fortnight ago that the young Earl of Yarmouth had a distinct purpose in his appearance in private theatricals at Newport is now confirmed by the announcement that he has been engaged by Charles Frohman, and will make his first bow on the New York professional stage in the farce, "Wheels Within Wheels," to be produced shortly in this city. This announcement will also explain the Earl's persistence and hard work, through and by which the Newport theatricals given under his management were so distinctly a success. The value of a Newport social advertisement is presumably fully worth a goodly amount of hard work and the creating of antagonisms with society men and maidens unwilling to rehearse properly. There is no particular surprise expressed at the news that the Earl is to appear on the New York professional stage. It was clearly evident to the Newport audience after his first bow there on the night of the theatricals that he had received professional training, and that he was thoroughly at home behind the footlights. Whatever may be thought of the Earl's acting, the gracefulness of his dancing cannot be gainsaid, and the soubriquet of "The Dancing Earl," which he is said to have won in Australia, will doubtless be approved of by New York theatregoers.

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Every day brings back a number of people from the watering places, and it looks as if there would be an early Winter season. The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt and the absence of many fashionable people already alluded to will have its effect. The débutantes of the Winter will include Miss Ethel Hollins, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hollins; Miss Nora Iselin, the daughter of Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, by his first wife, who was Miss Fannie Garner; Miss Lillian Barker, the second daughter of Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker, and Miss Anna Dodge, the daughter of Mrs. W. Earle Dodge. The débuts of Miss Gwendolyn Burden and of Miss Belmont, the daughter of Mrs. George L. Rives, are yet uncertain.

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The social event of to-day will be the dinner to be given at New Rochelle by Mr. C. Oliver Iselin in honor of Sir Thomas Lipton. This will be the first large private function given for the owner of the Shamrock since his arrival in America. Mr. Iselin will have as guests several of the men most interested in yachting, Mrs. Iselin, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and Miss Randolph. Col. Delancey Kane, Mr. Iselin's brother-in-law, who arrived yesterday by the Oceanic, will be one of those present. Mr. Kane comes over for a short trip, returning to England to pass the Winter.

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Among the foreign visitors to these shores this Summer who will soon return to their native land is Mr. Max Muller, who has been at Newport during the season, where he has been much entertained by friends of his distinguished father and the fashionable world. Mr. Max Muller is for a few days at the Astoria. He will sail shortly for Europe.

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It is nearly the season for country fairs and festivals. The White Plains Fair will be one of the events of the end of September. The Orange County Fair has been postponed until Oct. 7, on account of the Dewey celebration and the cup races. Mineola, L. I., will also have an Autumn fair, and there will be pony races and perhaps a steeplechase at the Whitney farm. The Meadow Brook Hunt begins in October.

***

Lenox has begun its season with golf, and to-day Baltimore will have its tournament. Many of the prominent golfers have gone to the Southern city for this event. The throwing into mourning of the William D. Sloanes by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt will have its effect on the Lenox season. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane had purposed entertaining on quite an extensive scale this Autumn.

***

Col. and Mrs. William Jay have returned to their country place at Katonah, and Mrs. Jay has been giving a series of musicales there, the second of which will take place on Friday afternoon. The Kaltenborn Quartet will play and Frank Potter will sing. These musicales are quite an innovation in country house life, and they are much appreciated by the neighbors of the Jays.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt were to have entertained in a succession of house parties at Biltmore this Autumn, and among their guests were to have been M. and Mme. de Hegermann Lindercrone and the Vicomte and Vicomtess d'Osmoy. These plans are of course all changed. M. and Mme. de Hegermann Lindencrone arrived last week from abroad, and will return to Europe in November.

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The guests have not all yet departed from the different hotels in the mountains and Central New York. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Twombly are still in the White Mountains. The Misses Morton and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howard Dwight are among those recently registered at Saratoga.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—This evening Mrs. N. D. Clapp gave a dinner-dance at Oak View in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and his fiancée, Miss Julia Dent Grant. Dinner was served to about twenty-five guests, including Prince Cantacuzene, Miss Grant, Miss Burden, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Marion Fish, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Mason, Miss Swan, Miss Gray, Miss French, Honoré Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Harry Lehr, Robert L. Gerry, W. M. Woodward, Jr., F. W. Andrews, Jr., Walter Andrews, H. R. Taylor, Humphreys Owen, McDoughall Hawkes, and Prince Henri de Croy.

The guests sat at one very large table, which was handsomely decorated with Egyptian lotus. The complete gold service of the Clapp family was used for the first time this season. Mrs. Clapp, assisted by her daughter, Miss Clapp, received the guests in the white and gold drawing room, which was profusely decorated with cuttings and palms.

After the dinner a number of other guests arrived, and at midnight the cotillion, led by Harry Lehr, was danced. Mr. Lehr was followed by Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant and about twenty-five couples. Among the later guests were Miss Daisy Post, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss McAllister, Miss Virginia Gammel, the Misses Stone, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Taylor, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Fifi Potter, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Richard McCreery, Lady Cunard, the Earl of Yarmouth, Mrs. Ladenberg, and others.

The favors consisted of sachets with sleigh bells, dolls, American and Russian silk flags, large woolen dogs, baby carriages with bows of pink satin ribbons, large bathing hats with pink ribbons, while in the floral figure of the cotillion small garden watering pots and garden spades were given.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. S. Willing.

It is expected that Sir Thomas Lipton will visit Newport next week.

Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt has begun to use an automobile, and among the recent graduates is H. A. C. Taylor.

The estate of Susan O. Hoffman has rented its cottage in Bellevue Avenue, near Bailey's beach, to J. P. D. Lanier of New York, for the season of 1900.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray entertained at dinner this evening.

Miss Leary is entertaining Sister Superior Mary Euphrasia of the Convent of Notre Dame, Washington, at her cottage. Miss Leary is greatly interested in the work for the higher education of women, such as contemplated by the Trinity College at Washington, and is having a memorial chapel erected there in memory of her brother, Arthur Leary.

It is understood that Mrs. Herrmann Oelrichs has increased the dimensions of her new cottage considerably over those upon which she had decided upon when the work on the cottage began.

The Marquis de San Vito has sailed for Italy, and will return in December for the Winter in New York.

Mrs. Beeckman of New York is the guest of her daughter Mrs. L. L. Lorillard at Arleigh.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Miss Dahlgren, and Robert S. Hone have returned from New York.

Mrs. Leslie Cotton of Paris, who has been spending the season here, returned to New York to-day, and will sail for Paris next week.

F. P. Garrettson is arranging to sail for Europe next month.

Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Bishop Potter went to New York to-day.

Mrs. Charles P. Cassilly will conclude her Newport visit to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dadclyffe have returned to Boston.

M. E. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington, has returned to Newport from Washington.

The Earl of Yarmouth and Lady Cunard are the guests of Mrs. Ladenberg.

Secretary Hearst of the New York Yacht Club, who has been visiting Dwight Braman at his cottage in Gibbs Avenue, has returned to New York.

Smith—Crocheron.

Miss Abbie Crocheron, daughter of Mrs. John Crocheron of 51 Post Avenue, Port Richmond, and John F. Smith of West Brighton, Richmond Borough, were married on Tuesday evening by the Rev. Dr. Yocum of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Port Richmond. Mr. Smith is a real estate dealer in West Brighton. Only intimate friends and relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Crocheron have gone to Niagara Falls on a wedding trip. They will live in West Brighton.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward J. Langdon.

Edward J. Langdon, Deputy Chief Clerk in the office of District Attorney Steele of Brooklyn died at his home, 223 Madison Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Langdon was forty years old, and was a native of Brooklyn, where he had lived all his life. He was for years a prominent figure in Republican politics in the Twenty-third Ward, where he was closely associated with Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee and leader of the ward. Mr. Langdon returned on Sunda. from a stay at Saratoga, and was taker suddenly ill on Tuesday night.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Brooklyn Jockey Club Stewards Take Summary Action.

REFUSE J. P. ROBISON'S HORSE

Will Not Permit King Barleycorn to Run During the Rest of the Meeting—Four Favorites Win.

Messrs. Dwyer, Miller, and Knapp, the Stewards of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, evidently have made up their minds that they will not tolerate the sort of racing that has been dished up to metropolitan racegoers since the season opened. Their action yesterday in refusing for the rest of the meeting J. P. Robison's horse King Barleycorn probably will be taken by the jockeys, trainers, and others who have been successfully offending lately to mean that they are ready for business and will punish more severely all future cases.

It was the first opportunity the Stewards have had since the meeting opened to show their authority, and five minutes after King Barleycorn's race had convinced them that he was not a desirable racer their decision was made. They not only refused his entry, but they decided to recommend to the Stewards of The Jockey Club that his retirement be made permanent, and in all likelihood their suggestion will be accepted.

On Tuesday King Barleycorn in the first race ran a notoriously poor race, and finished somewhere in the ruck. He ran again yesterday, in a mile-and-an-eight handicap for all ages, and won from start to finish. The favorite, Azucena, tried hard to get up to him, but after a hard run, was not one, two, three, while King Barleycorn simply romped home. The change in the horse's form was such a startling one that it excited comment at once, and the Stewards took up the case immediately. King Barleycorn was a great horse yesterday and was very heavily played. He led from start to finish and won by eight lengths. If such summary justice was dealt out as speedily to some of the jockeys there would be better racing.

The day was a splendid one for racing. There was some consolation for the bettors who have been so badly hit this year, for out of six favorites four were successful. The Albemarle Stakes, for fillies two years old, was the feature of the day's programme, for some of the best fillies of the year were engaged. Among them was Cleora, who was credited by some of the trainers with being better than Mesmerist or Chacornac, the Futurity winner. The run was at five and one-half furlongs, and, although most of the bettors voted it an easy race for Cleora, the favorite, there were many who looked to Musette or Runaway Girl to beat her. Runaway Girl did beat her, and Musette should have beaten her with some less tired boy than Doggett in the saddle.

There was nothing about Cleora's race to indicate that she is the trackburner it is claimed she is, for, although she ran well enough at the end to get up into second place, she ran like a cow in the earlier stages of it, and at one time it looked as if she would finish last. The start was a fair one, and once they were off Runaway Girl slipped out in front and set the pace. Close behind the daughter of Domino came Her Ladyship, Star Chime, and Iroquois Belle. Musette was a badly placed fifth, while Cleora trailed almost last. Musette pushed her way through the bunch in front of her when the far turn was reached and got her head in front of Runaway Girl's. She showed the way into the stretch, and then, when Runaway Girl came up, Herbert Doggett sat still and gave up the race without an effort. He could easily have placed the filly in at least third place if he had not grown so tired of riding when he found that Runaway Girl had caught him. The latter, ridden out by Spencer, won in a drive by a length and a half, and the favorite, coming in the stretch from the rear, got second money by a length from Iroquois Belle. Whatever chance Mauvilla had was lost when she bolted across the track at the head of the stretch.

Montanic, the favorite in the first race, a handicap for two-year-olds, gladdened the hearts and replenished the bankrolls of the talent by winning. He was by far the best of the lot that ran over the five-and-a-half-furlong route, for he won easily, and, although Flower of Gold had cut out a lively pace, running about a length and a half in front until the stretch was reached, the backers of the favorite were never in doubt as to the result. Montanic came up to and passed the leader with scarcely an effort in the stretch and won easily by a length and a half. Rockton finished third.

A handicap for all ages at a mile and a sixteenth proved to be a soft spot for the Western flyer Batten. Lieutenant Gibson was the only two-year-old, and Dr. Eichberg the only other three-year-old starter. It was scarcely a race for Batten. Lieutenant Gibson jumped out in front at the start and showed the way around the back stretch. Batten remained at his head until the far turn was reached and then forged ahead. He drew away easily and won by a length and a half.

L'Alouette, after a harder struggle than she had in the Futurity, which she won two years ago, won the fifth race. She was behind most of the way, while the favorite, Satin Slipper, led most of the way. At the end Satin Slipper gave up the run and L'Alouette won by a length and a half from her.

Mal, the favorite, won the last race by beating out Chappaqua, the outsider, at 30 to 1.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's b. g., by Montana-Walnut, 111 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Flower of Gold, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 105, 8 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Rockton, S. Sanford & Son's b. c., 115, 3 to 1.....(Doggett)

Motley, 108, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Okettee, 109, 20 to 1, (McDermott;) Goldone, 105, 30 to 1, (Bullman;) Inishfree, 112, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Ross Clark, 105, 200 to 1, (Slack,) and Nellie Queen, 109, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 2-5.

1—King J. F. Robison's ch. c., 3 years, by Kantaka-Nattot, 114 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Keenan)
2—Bon Ilo, J. E. Seagram's br. m., 5, 104, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Arbaces, A. J. Stemler & Co.'s b. c., 4, 116, 3 to 1.....(Clawson)

Azucena, 115, 7 to 5, (Spencer;) Leo Planter, 112, 10 to 1, (Bullman,) and Lackland, 110, 10 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by eight lengths; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Albemarle Stakes, for fillies two years old which have not won $1,000 up to the time of entry, weights 7 pounds below the scale. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $15 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Runaway Girl, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., by Domino-Fair Vision, 112 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer)
2—Cleora, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., 119, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Dupee)
3—Iroquois Belle, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 112, 10 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Lady of the Vale, 112, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Her Chime, 112, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Misericordia, 112, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Musette, 119, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Mauvilla, 112, 10 to 1, (Richards,) and Her Ladyship, 112, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.

1—Batten, T. C. McDowell's b. c., 3 years, by Hayden Edwards or Candlemas-Sudie McNairy, 1 6 pounds, 1 to 5 and out.....(Spencer)
2—Lieutenant Gibson, C. H. Smith's b. c., 100, 9 to 2 and 3 to 10.....(Odom)
3—Doctor Eichberg, L. V. Bell's br. c., 3, 116, 30 to 1.....(Powers)

Won in a canter by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

1—L'Alouette, R. T. Wilson Jr.'s, b. f., 4 years, by Kinglike-Juliette, 105 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 3, 94, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Odom)
3—Ben Hadad, F. Brown's ch. c., 4, 105, 6 to 1..(Clawson)

Belle of Memphis, 108, 7 to 2, (O'Connor;) Mantanza, 110, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Red Spider, 88, 15 to 1, (Bangman,) Dave S., 93, 10 to 1, (Weddenstand;) Peace, 100, 5 to 1, (Dupree;) Maid of Erin, 107, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Klondyke Queen, 84, 50 to 1, (Brien;) Lepida, 80, 100 to 1, (Slack,) and Holland, 104, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $750 in 1899. Purse, $750, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Mal. S. Sanford Sons' b. f., by Meddler-Sunnyside, 112 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
2—Chappaqua, Oneck Stable's b. c., 115, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Monadour, Brown & Wimmers's ch. f., 119, 9 to 5.....(Odom)

Bettie Gray, 112, 4 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Pella B., 112, 200 to 1, (Clay,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a neck between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Howard Mann	166	Hardy C.	138
Marshall	149	Julius Caesar	138
Anagram	142	Bob White	138
Gould	142	Merlin	133
Armament	142	Mister Stoffel	130

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About six furlongs.

George B. Cox	111	Flax Spinner	96
Blarneystone	108	Mark Miles	96
Sir Christopher	101	Tabouret	93
Meehanus	101	Cathedral	92
The Pride	101	Caoutchouc	90
Impartial	101	Chivalrous	89
J. A. Grey	99	Miss Marion	88
Judge Wardell	99	Tinkler	88
Kilt	99	Domineer	87
Lindula	98	Chorus Boy	84
Tinge	96	Dollie Welthoff	84

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; weights 10 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs.

Angle	112	Crocker	112
Native	112	Pincher	112
Hammock	112	Present	109
Herbert	112	Ringleader	109
Wakem	112	Eileen Daly	109
MacFlecknoe	112	Water Cure	109
Pacteria	112	Kamara	109
Hoolbrook	112	Swiftwater	109
Templar	112	Dance	109
Vesuvian	112	Goldlace	109
Benalder	112	Homespun	..
Withers	112	Pink Domino	..
Knight Banneret	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Bannockburn	107	Cambrian	102
Merry Prince	106	Kirkwood	97
Charentus	106	Blueaway	96

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile and a quarter.

The Star of Bethlehem	111	Lotharlo	108
Latson	108	Spurs	90

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds, to carry 115 pounds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Desperado	115	General Shafter	112
Crest Neck	115	Emigre	112
Prince Dudley	115	Locochee	112
Bangor	115	Ranford	112
Galahad	115	Veracious	112
Alice Nise	112		

PROVIDENCE HARNESS RACING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—The races today resulted as follows:

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Senator L., b. g., by West Cloud, dam by Elfrida, by Eldridge. (Dillinger)					10	1 1
Excel, b. g., by Boyce's Duroc, dam Confederate Chief. (Demarest)					1	9 7
Edna Cook, b. m., (Collins)					2	7 2
Bigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)					3	2 3
Georgena, ch. m., (McKenny)					7	3 4
Glory, ch. g., (Gray)					5	4 6
Iris O., b. m., (Garvey)					4	6 8
Pixie, blk. m., (Johnson)					6	5 5
Farris, b. g., (Bowen)					8	10 9
Phoebe Childers, b. m., (McHenry)					9	8 10

Time—2:11¼; 2:13; 2:12¾.

2:30 Class.—Rhode Island Stakes; Trotting; purse $3,000.

Kingsland, b. g., by King Darlington, dam Rosamond, Bird Wilkes, (Marsh)					6	1 1 1
The Queen, blk. m., by Chimes—dam by Queenie King, by Mambrino King, (Geers)					1	5 2 3
Piemont, b. s., (Phaler)					4	2 4 2
Paul Pry, gr. g., (McCarthy)					3	6 3 4
Bel Esprit, b. g., (Williams)					5	3 5 5
Miss Pratt, blk. m., (Proctor)					2	4 dis

Time—2:10½; 2:12¾; 2:10¾.

2:11 Class.—Purse $1,200.

Dempsey, br. g., by Tribute, dam unknown, (O'Neill)					1	1
Johnny Agan, b. g., by Dingus—dam by Mambrino Abdallah, (Williams)					4	2
Mazette, b. m., (Bailey)					2	5
Terrell S., ch. g., (Johnson)					7	3
Flirt, blk. m., (Renwick)					3	14
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Hudson)					9	4
Castleton, b. h., (Tyson)					5	10
Timepiece, br. g., (Snow)					6	8
Free Bond, b. g., (Miller)					12	6
Art Alco, b. g., (Dore)					18	7
King Chimes, b. g., (Doyle)					11	9
Joe Bailey, b. g., (Riley)					10	12
Will Leyburn, blk. s., (Gatcomb)					11	11
McJoe, b. g., (Baggs)					18	13
Early Bird, blk. s., (Payne)					14	15
Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilburn)					dis.	
Palmetto Prince, b. h., (Williams)					dis.	

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼.

2:27 Class.—Trot. Purse $1,200.

Happy Jim, b. h., by Westmoreland, dam unknown, (Barnes)					1	1
Edward S., ch. s., by Hinder Wilkes, dam by Colonel Hambrick, (Hudson)					2	2
Roscoe C., b. g., (McDonald)					4	4
Budd Stout, b. g., (Kinney)					5	7
Edmund, b. g., (Devine)					7	6
Addie Parker, b. m., (Howard)					8	8
Hampus, br. g., (Dodge)					6	5

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾.

2:10 Class.—Trot. Purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Louise Mac, ch. m., by Little Corporal, dam unknown, (Hudson)					9	10 1 1
Gayton, b. c., by Allerton, dam unknown, (McGarry)					1	5 6 10
Captain Jack, blk. s., by Black Wilkes, dam unknown, (Golden)					7	1 10 4
Charley Herr, br. h., (Kelly)					4	2 2 3
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)					3	4 3 2
Aldalia, b. m., (Dore)					2	6 9 9
Monterey, ch. s., (Williams)					5	3 4 8
Who Is It, b. g., (Marsh)					3	7 7 7
Rubber, blk. m., (Shillinglaw)					10	4 8 6
Bonnatell, b. m., (Ames)					6	8 5 5

Time—2:10½; 2:09¾; 2:10¼; 2:11¼.

Reiff Wins Two Races in England.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—At the Great Yarmouth meeting to-day I. Reiff, the American jockey, finished first on Mr. R. Sherwood's three-year-old bay colt Karnack, by St. Angelo-Norah, in the race for the South Denes Selling Plate. Good was second and Newmarket, with "Skeets" Martin, another American, in the saddle, finished third. Nine horses ran five furlongs straight. Reiff also won the Norfolk and Suffolk handicap on Sulks, Sucooth was second, and Nipper, with Martin up, finished third in a field of nine horses.

TENNIS AT PARK HILL.

The Robertson Brothers Beat the Todd Brothers in Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

PARK HILL STATION, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Play was continued here to-day in the championship tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association on the grounds of the Park Hill Country Club.

The feature of the day's play was the struggle in the men's singles between D. Todd and H. S. Robertson, both of the Park Hill Club. In the opening set Todd was very speedy, and by running into the net killed all of his antagonist's short drives. Robertson improved in the second set, and by forcing Todd back to his base line won at 6—4. The third set was fought at a heart-breaking pace, Todd leading at 5—3 and 40—15. By steady play Robinson finally went to the front at 6—5, and was once within a stroke of the match.

Two matches were played in the men's doubles, that of the Robertson brothers against the Todd brothers providing exciting tennis in the deciding set. The Todds took the lead in this set, but the strong net play and cyclonic "kills" of the Robertsons finally won the match.

The scores follow:

Men's Championship Singles.—Second Round—C. S. Batt, Sleepy Hollow, beat C. D. Millard, Sleepy Hollow, 6—3, 6—1; D. Todd, Park Hill, beat H. S. Robertson, Park Hill, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6; F. S. Thayer, Amakassin, beat J. Todd, Park Hill, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Championship Doubles.—First Round—C. D. Millard and C. S. Batt, Sleepy Hollow, beat J. Kerr, Park Hill, and S. F. Thayer, Amakassin, 6—2, 6—1; J. L. Robertson, Jr., and H. S. Robertson, Park Hill, beat D. Todd and J. Todd, Park Hill, 6—2, 7—5.

Women Play on Staten Island Links.

The women's handicap bogey competition yesterday on the golf links of the Richmond County Country Club, S. I., was won by Mrs. Otis L. Williams, who, from a handicap of 8 strokes, finished third down to bogey, while Miss L. Bonnell, with a handicap of 9 strokes, was second, four holes down to bogey.

EPIDEMIC AT KEY WEST.

Thirty-five New Cases of Yellow Fever Are Reported.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 13.—Thirty-five cases of yellow fever have been reported in the past twenty-four hours, thirteen of which were adults, the balance children, making a total to date of 253 cases. There have been no deaths reported in the past twenty-four hours.

One Fever Case at Mississippi City.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 13.—Dr. H. H. Harry, State Health Officer in charge at Mississippi City, reports one new case of yellow fever at that place. The other patients are nearly all well. The situation in Jackson continues quiet and no new cases have developed.

New Orleans Has No New Fever Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The Board of Health reports no new cases of yellow fever up to 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Overwhelmed the Chicagos on the Polo Grounds.

TEN RUNS IN ONE INNING

After That the Game Became a Farce, for the Westerners Could Not Rally—On Other Diamonds.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	80	37	.699
Philadelphia	81	47	.633
Boston	77	48	.616
Baltimore	73	51	.589
Cincinnati	72	57	.558
St. Louis	71	58	.550
Chicago	66	63	.512
Pittsburg	62	64	.492
Louisville	58	69	.457
New York	52	73	.416
Washington	45	80	.360
Cleveland	19	115	.142

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 13; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Cincinnati, 14; Washington, 4, (first game.)
Washington, 6; Cincinnati, 3, (second game.)
Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 2, (first game.)
Baltimore, 8; Louisville 4, (second game.)
Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 6; St. Louis 3, (first game.)
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 3, (second game.)

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn
St. Louis in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Washington.

Only a few hundred persons saw the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but those who stayed away will have no cause for regret, as the game, after the third inning, was nothing more than a farce. In the third inning the New Yorks landed on Mullarkey's curves with a vengeance, and 10 runs resulted. Fourteen men came to the bat. That ended the game, so far as the interest went. Seymour was always effective, although his support was poor. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltr'n,cf	2	2	3	0	1
O'Brien, lf	3	3	1	0	0
Foster, rf	1	1	4	0	0
Davis, ss	1	3	2	3	0
Doyle, 1b	0	3	6	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	2	3	2
Warner, c	2	2	8	0	0
Carsey, 3b	2	1	0	2	0
Seymour, p	2	2	0	1	4
Total	13	19	27	7	8

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, rf	0	1	3	1	0
Curley, 3b	1	0	1	4	0
Lange, cf	0	3	0	0	0
Everitt, lf	0	0	10	1	0
Mertes, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	0	1	0	1
Magoon, ss	0	2	3	2	0
Donahue, c	0	0	7	0	0
Mullarkey, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	2	7	27	12	1

New York	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	—13
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

First base by errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 4. Left on bases—New York, 11; Chicago, 17. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Mullarkey. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Magoon. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Mullarkey, 5. Struck out—By Seymour, 2; by Mullarkey, 1. Stolen bases—Carsey, Warner (two.) Hit by pitched ball—Warner, Curley. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS WIN BY ONE RUN.

Darkness Stops the Game and Score Reverts to the Eighth Inning.

With one run scored, three of the Pittsburgs on bases and only one out in the ninth inning at Washington Park yesterday, Umpire Swartwood called the game on account of darkness. The score therefore reverted to the eighth inning, and Pittsburg was compelled to suffer defeat. The visitors were partly to blame, as they delayed matters by debating as to whether Leever should bat or not. Sparks pitched great ball until the eighth inning, and then weakened. Hill kept the visitors' hits scattered. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Will'ms, 2b	1	1	3	3	0
McCarty, 2b	0	1	2	1	1
Dillon, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	2	1	0
McCar'y, lf	1	1	1	1	0
Ely, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Bower'an, c	0	0	1	1	0
Sparks, p	1	2	0	3	0
Leever, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	9	24	13	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Jennings, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Anderson, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	4	6	1
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	1	0
Casey, 3b	1	0	0	3	0
McGuire, c	1	1	2	1	0
Hill, p	1	2	0	2	1
Total	4	7	24	13	2

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4

Three-base hit—Williams. Two-base hit—Keeler. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 12; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By Hill, 3; by Sparks, 1. Sacrifice hits—Dillon, Ely, Kelley, Jennings. Bases on balls—Off Hill, 4; off Sparks, 5. Stolen bases—Keeler, Daly. Double play—McCarthy and Dillon. Passed ball—Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Louisvilles Lose Two Games.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—Baltimore won two games from Louisville to-day. Woods had the Baltimores shut out until the eighth inning of the first game, but three singles and a base on balls gave them three runs and victory. The locals won easily in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	..	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Woods and Zimmer; Baltimore, McGinnity and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	..	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Philippi and Zimmer; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Betts and Dwyer.

Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The Philadelphias made enough errors to lose two ordinary games, but Cleveland failed to profit thereby, owing to their inability to bat. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	..	—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 12. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Sugden; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Washingtons Win and Lose.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—McGee was easy for the Cincinnatis in the first game to-day, and, aided by bases on balls and errors, they scored an easy victory. In the second the Washingtons bunched their hits in the fourth inning and secured a lead which Cincinnati could not overcome in the six innings played before darkness set in. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	5	—14

Base hits—Washington, 11; Cincinnati, 15. Errors—Washington, 3. Batteries—Washington, McGee and Kittridge; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peltz.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	6		
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3		

Base hits—Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Washington, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Fifield and Roach; Cincinnati, Fisk and Kehoe. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

Two Victories for Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Boston took a double-header from St. Louis to-day. Donlin's errors in the second inning of the first game gave three runs and the game to Boston.

In the second game, Cross's error and consecutive hitting scored four runs for Boston in the sixth. Boston tried out two new men—Sullivan and Kuhns. Both did well. The second game was called at the end of the sixth inning. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	..	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3	

Base hits—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Sullivan; St. Louis, Young and Schreckengost.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	4	—5			
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3			

Base hits—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Boston, Bailey Kuhns, and Bergen; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

LONDON DISOWNS PALMER.

Says Now that He Has Been a Back Number for Some Time.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—There is little surprise manifested here over the result of the Palmer-McGovern fight. The former has been considered for some time a back number.

GOLF MATCHES AT LENOX.

Griswold of Princeton Said to Have a Chance for the Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 13.—The Lenox cottagers were all down to the links again to-day to see the first and second rounds, match play, for the Lenox Cup. In the morning the sixteen who qualified narrowed down to eight, who played the 18 holes in the afternoon, and the four remaining will play the third round to-morrow morning.

In the afternoon, to-morrow, the preliminary round of eighteen holes medal play will take place for the cup given by the President, William D. Sloane, the best four scores to qualify. Tea was served at 5 o'clock this afternoon, as usual, in the clubhouse, and an informal reception of the golfers was held.

In the morning round Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, beat Richard Mackay of Lenox, 3 up and 1 to play; Chester Griswold, Princeton, beat C. S. Trevelli, Oakley, 1 up for 19 holes. This was the closest match of the day. Trevelli was four down at the fourteenth hole, and by steady playing won the next four holes, coming out at the end of the eighteen, even. In playing off Trevelli unfortunately brassied into the long grass and lost the hole.

Griswold graduated from Princeton this year, and is the President of the Inter-Collegiate Golf Association. He stands a good chance to win the cup.

Percy Haughton, Brookline, beat David T. Dana, Lenox, 3 up 2 to play.

Alexander Morten, Westchester, beat J. B. Semon, Stockbridge, 2 up.

Louis A. Larocque, Shinnecock, beat David W. Bishop, Jr., Lenox, 6 up and 5 to play.

C. B. Corey, Wollaston, beat Walter L. Cutting, Pittsfield, 1 up.

George H. Cooke, Point Judith, beat H. W. Allen, Pittsfield, 2 up.

Samuel Frothingham, Lenox, beat N. B. Burr, Ardsley, 2 up and 1 to play.

In the second round this afternoon Morten beat Haughton, 3 up and 1 to play. Haughton, therefore, loses the custody of the cup.

Griswold beat Kane, 2 up and 1 to play.

Larocque beat Corey, 6 up and 5 to play, and Cooke beat Frothingham, 1 up.

The scores in the latter match were as follows:

Cooke—										
Out	6	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	6	—42
In	6	4	4	6	5	4	4	5	5	—43
Total										—85
Frothingham—										
Out	5	5	4	6	4	4	4	4	5	—41
In	6	4	5	7	6	4	4	4	5	—45
Total										—86

This is the score of the Morten-Haughton match:

Morten—										
Out	5	4	5	4	7	4	4	3	6	—42
In	5	3	5	5	6	5	4	3	6	—36
Total										—78
Haughton—										
Out	5	4	5	6	7	4	4	4	5	—44
In	6	4	5	7	5	4	4	4	4	—39
Total										—83

The match for the consolation prize had about twenty entries, and nearly all handed in their cards. The best score was 91, a tie between Ernest A. Thomson and R. D. Lapham, both members of the Lenox Club. The play-off will be to-morrow morning.

WOMEN'S GOLF AT CHICAGO.

Miss Shearson of New York Fails to Qualify for the Governors' Cup.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The second annual women's tournament of the Onwentsia Club opened to-day with the qualifying round for the Governors' Cup, and, although three additional cups had been added as adjuncts to the main prize, the interest centred in the first four places, the holders of these being the only ones who have a chance at the cup under match play.

A number of the contestants elected to play the eighteen holes at once, and when the scores for the morning play were turned in it was found that Mrs. H. Toulmin of the Milwaukee County Club had done the round in 102

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Alfred Seton, Jr., has sold for A. Lanfear Norrie, to a client, 26 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5, now occupied by a private stable.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Alexander McDowell the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25.2 by 100.

J. J. Dietz is the buyer of the plot, 212 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 357 feet west of Fifth Avenue, sold recently by Samuel Goldsticker for Edmund Coffin. Mr. Dietz will erect on the plot seven thirty-foot three-family houses.

It is reported that P. J. and Charles Keary have sold to a builder twenty-one lots fronting on One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Tiebout Avenue.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Mrs. Bertha Guttenberg to Lowenfeld & Prager 326 East Nineteenth Street.

The buyer of 26 East Twenty-second Street, sold by Mayer S. Auerbach, is Arndt H. Olsen, and not Amund Johnsen, as has been reported. A ten-story steel skeleton building will be erected on the lot.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show the purchase of the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100.11 and irregular, by Jefferson M. Levy.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By John S. Mapes.

Zulette Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, south side, 175 feet east of Mapes Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Daily.....$1,950

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale to close an estate, 346 East Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 146.8 feet west of First Avenue, 26.8 by 102.2, five-story brownstone-front double flat.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 8 Livingston Place, east side, 17.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 17.2 by 84, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,002.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 117 and 119 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $78,038.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, King's Bridge Road, west side, 149.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 30.3 by 188.5 by 30 by 184.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,757.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 1,539 Madison Avenue, east side, 67.7 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.8 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,146.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Morris Avenue, west side, 120.6 feet south of Fordham Road, for two-story frame dwellings, 18.3 by 42; T. W. Miles, Southern Boulevard and Hull Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story brick wagon shed, 35.4 by 103.6; Bernheimer & Schmid, owners; L. Oberlein of 15 Whitehall Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

Brook Avenue, east side, 154.4 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a three-story brick factory, 98.11 by 118.6; Giles Whiting of 898 Broadway, owner; Covell & Smith, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 114 Macdougal Street, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 24.11 by 88; Eugene Oberfeuer of 35 Washington Square South, owner; John P. Voelker, architect; cost, $17,000.

No. 377 Fifth Avenue, for a four-story brick wall, 25 by 63; Gordon Norrie, premises, owner; George Mulligan of 33 East Thirty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Robbins Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling and stable, 25 by 104; Winter & Harries of 135 Union Square, owners; H. Horenburger of 802 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 793 Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story brick shop, 23 by 50; S. J. Brooks of 349 West Fifty-sixth Street owner; H. J. Campbell, architect; cost, $500.

Third Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of Fisher's Lane, Eastchester, for a frame coal pocket, 14 by 14; a one-story office, 10 by 12, and a two-story brick engine and boiler house, 19 by 20.6; William Lam & Poe, owner; James H. Perry of 127 North Seventh Street, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $850.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a one-story-and-basement brick dwelling, 19 by 46; William Suk of 412 East Seventy-second Street, owner; L. C. Vanecek, architect; cost, $3,200.

Nos. 114 and 116 and 124 and 126 Second Street, for four six-story-and-basement brick flats, with stores, 24.8 by 106 and 104.4; Julius Dreyfus of 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $212,000.

No. 327 West Seventeenth Street, for a six-story-and-basement brick flat, with stores, 24.8 by 79.3; B. A. Kline of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Crotona Avenue, south side, 122.3 feet west of Franklin Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 43.4 by 22.2; Elizabeth A. Keenan of 1,459 Washington Avenue, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 145 and 147 West Ninety-sixth Street, to a five-story brick flat; G. F. Losche of 96 Henry Street, owner; J. V. Myers, architect; cost, $350.

No. 923 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; William Miller, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

No 1,108 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and store; August Daum of 713 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 430 East Twenty-third Street, to a one-story brick office; Louisa Schultz of 170 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; L. Thouvard, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 255 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Hugh Patton of 255 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 286 Avenue C, to a one-story brick shop and stable; city, owner; J. G. Crane of Seventeenth Street and Avenue C, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,110 Simpson Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; M. Davidson, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost $200.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to three two-story and basement brick dwellings and stores; Anna Aitken of 749 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; L. C. Vanecek, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 25 and 27 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick flat, 49 by 81; J. J. Astor of 29 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. M. Napier, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept 13.

AVENUE C, w s, 51.9 ft n of 11th St, 77.3x83; Hyman A. Baker and others to Edward A. Hastings.....$10

AVENUE C, n e corner of 9th St, 22.11x58; Phillip F. Reilly and wife to Isaac Sprung.....23,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 97th St, 25x100.11x irregular; John W. Stevens to Jefferson M. Levy.....1

CHARLES ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 37.6x95; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Peter J. Herrer.....27,000

FORDHAM, Av extension, s s, 175 ft w of Main St, 25x150; Elien Boyd to Henry Weaver.....1

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 368 ft n of 141st St, 19x100; Clementine G. Lawrence to Alexander Schwab.....100

LOT 90, map of south part of farm of Peter Valentine; Rachel Purdy to Patrick and Charles Keary.....31

LOT 539, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Timothy P. Fogarty.....100

LOTS 14 to 18, map of Hudson Park; William E. Dodge to James Douglas.....1

MAIN ST, n s, adjoining lands of Sands Valentine, 24th Ward, 40x200; Henry W. P. Fredericks and wife to Mary L. Arnow.....400

PROSPECT AV, e s, 51.6 ft s of Freeman St, 250x215.9x34.1x92.10; George Stark to William T. Lavelle.....100

QUARRY ROAD, n w s, at s s of 180th St, runs w to e s of Bathgate Av x s to Quarry Road x e to 3d Av x n to 180th St x w — to beginning, partition; Benjamin F. Gerding, referee, to Ella L. Hebberd.....100

SAMUEL ST, s w corner of Mohegan Av, 75x185.2; James R. Torrance, referee, to Werner Marty and another.....4,050

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 248.4 ft s of Highbridge Road, runs e 264x n e 76x n w 98x s 34.4; w 181 ft to avenue x s 65; Enoch Vreeland and others to Isabella Warren.....1

WALES AV, w s, 212.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x130.5x28x144; Michael Cowen to Michael Chisling, ½ part.....1

WALES AV, w s, 212.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x130.5x28x144; Michael Chisling and wife to Fannie Hyman.....1

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner Thwaites Place, 38.8x126.7x25.10x114; Harry S. Thwaites and wife to W. J. Mitchell.....1

1ST AV, s w s, 116 ft e of Bowery, 22.4x 73.10x22.4x77.5; Davis Karp to Jacob Hertz.....1

1ST AV, s w s, 116 ft e of Bowery, 22.4x 73.10x22.4x77.5; Jacob Hertz to Rosa Hertz.....1

2D AV, s e corner of 95th St, 26x75; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann..30,000

9TH ST, 736 East, 20x98.11; Flora Levy to Samuel Grossmann.....12,500

9TH ST, 635, East, 30x92.3; Annie Katz to Arthur M. Mundt.....1

9TH ST, 635 East, 30x92.3; Jacob Sommer and wife to Annie Katz.....1

10TH ST, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x 125; Henry A. Hargous and wife to Esther A. Wheaton.....16,000

10TH ST, s s, 346.4 ft w of Avenue D, 24.6 x92.3; Maria A. Herter to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....23,000

16TH ST, 617 and 619 East, 50x92; Rachel Weinstein to Reuben Batkin.....1

72D ST, n s, 222 ft w of 1st Av, 28x102.2; Nellie Stutzman to Flora Levy.....1

90TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; Mary E. Patten to Patrick J. Keary and another.....1

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x101.10; Charles H. Raymond, individually and as executor, to James L. Conway.....1

105TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x100.11; Christian Frank and wife to Samuel N. Irwin.....1

106TH ST, 412 and 414 East, 50x100.11; Charles Meyer and others to Max Nathan.....1

109TH ST, s s, 195.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Annie Hambro to Joseph Dalker and another.....1

116TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Rosaline Finkle to Leopold Holzman.....1

118TH ST, 304 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Dalker and wife to Louis H. Hambro...1

119TH ST, 278 West, 25x100.11; Catherine Lentz to Julius Miller.....Exch.

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 162.7 x100; Reuben Batkin to Rachel Weinstein.....1

145TH ST, s s, 70.11 ft e of Bergen Av, 27x100; Jonas Weil and others to John Oehler and another.....1

179TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Charles Knauf to Jacob and Caroline Keller, rerecorded.....5,000

187TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th St, 25x 183.9; William H. Beam and wife to Isidor Grayhead.....100

189TH ST, n e corner of Tiebout Av, x—x—x123.6x258.3; Patrick J. Keary to William S. Patten.....1

Recorded Leases.

CHAMBETTAZ, Susan O., to Giuseppe Arlotta; 27th St, 142 West, 5 years.....$900

COTTRELL, Mary E., and another, trustees, to John Mitchell; Greenwich St, 141, 5 8-12 years.....1,200

CRAM, J. Sergeant, executor and trustee, to John S. Conabeer; Madison Av, e s, 50 ft s of 138th St, 49.10x—, to Harlem River, 20 years.....1,500

DELTZ, Elizabeth, to Ida Spivack; Stanton St, 84, 3½ years.....780

GAROFALO, Frank, to Maria Zarelli; 1st Av, 2,223, 3½ years.....420

GLEASON, Michael, to John Goett; Webster Av, n e corner of 175th st, 5 years.960,1,080

HOFFBERG, Louis, to Samuel Schlang; Houston St, 442, 3 years.....2,850

JENNINGS, Frederic B., to George Griot; 3d Av, 852, 5 years.....1,900

PERRUSSO, Antonio, and another, to Sanato Galletta; 97th St, 211 East, 2 years..216

Recorded Mortgages.

BATKIN, Rubin, to Rachel Weinstein; 617 East 16th St, 3 years.....$1,500

BATKIN, Rubin, to Rachel Weinstein; 619 East 16th St, 3 years.....1,500

CONKLIN, Charles H. and Agnes E., to John J. O'Brien; Bathgate Av, w s, 202 ft s of 182d St, installments.....1,000

CONWAY, James L., to Charles J. Richter and another, trustees; 100th St, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 3 years.....15,000

CUSHMAN, Frances J. and Joseph W., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 432 West 23d St, 5 years.....8,000

DWYER, Walter G., to Jacob Ruppert; 538 10th Av, leasehold, demand.....1,200

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 535 to 365 East 10th St, 1 year.....55,000

GALLAGHER, Nell, to John Green; Greene Av s s, Lot 38, map of villa sites of Green, Bowen & Gelston, at Trogg's Neck, 3 years.....300

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Jane E. Oothout; 410 Cherry St, 5 years.....26,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 408 to 418 Cherry St, demand.....10,000

GORE, Thomas and Emma J., to Mary A. Murry; Lots 29 and 30, map of W. A. and H. C. Morgan's Estate; Mapes Av, s w corner of Greene Av, 1 year.....1,000

GROSSMANN, Samuel, to Sigmund Cohn; 736 East 9th St, 1 year.....2,000

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Leopold Samuels; Wales Av, n w corner of Dater St, 118.6x200 to Concord Av x 118.6x200, 1 year.....3,300

HASTINGS, Edward A., to Hyman A. Baker; Avenue C, w s, 51.9 ft n of 11th St, 1 year.....2,000

HASTINGS, Edward A., to Joseph Fine; Avenue C, w s, 51.9 ft n of 11th St, 1 year.....800

HERTER, Peter J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; Charles St, s s, 137.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year.....2,000

HERTZ, Jacob, to Conrad Hottes; 7 1st St, 5 years.....20,000

HERTZ, Jacob, to Sigmund Cohn; 7 1st St, 2 years.....4,000

HEWLETT, Algernon, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 8th Av e s, 91 ft n of Waverley Place, 1 year.....11,000

IRWIN, Samuel N., to Christian Frank; 105th St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....1,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 2d —v, s e corner of 95th St, 3 years.....20,000

KEARY, Patrick J. and Charles, to Sarah Wohlgemuth; 4 West 90th St, 3 years..18,000

LAVELLE, William T., to George Stark; Prospect Av, e s, 51.6 ft s of Freeman St, extends to proposed Lyman Place, ¼ year.....20,000

LIPPE, Joseph H., to Nannett Stengel; 70th St, n s, 190 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years. 7,700

METCALFE, John T., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 147 and 149 West 55th St, 5 years.....70,000

MITCHELL, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 141 Greenwich St, saloon lease, demand.....800

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Richard Cummings; 163d St, n s, 106 ft w of Forest Av, secures contract.....2,000

SAMUELIS, Joseph, to Dollar Savings Bank; Hall Place, s e s, 43.1 ft s w of 167th St, extends to Intervale Av, 1 year. 2,500

SCHWAB, Alexander, to New York Life Insurance Company; Hamilton Terrace, w s, 368 ft n of 141st St, 5 years.....13,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 10 Waverley Place, 1 year.....45,000

STOLZ, George, to Louis Bossert; 151st St, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, ½ year.....1,045

WELCH, Lottie E. D., to Martin D. Fink; Lots 53 and 54, map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward, 3 years.....6,000

WOLFF, Etta, to Mary J. Crotty; 132d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.....1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKETT, Charles H., to Julie Pollak, guardian, &c.....$12,155

CONVERSE, George A., as guardian, to James W. Lee.....Nominal

CONVERSE, George A., as guardian, to James W. Lee.....Nominal

GOODMAN, Urry, to Theodore Bitterman. 4,000

KERNS, Mary, executrix, &c., to Harlem Savings Bank.....500

LEE, James W., to Grosvenor S. Hubbard.....Nominal

McCLOSKEY, Daird W. C., to Prestonia Mann.....154

McNEILL, Ernest, to Sarah Reessel.....200

O'BRIEN, John J., to Peter McDowell...1,000

PRESTON, Sarah L. E., to Philip A. Schindler and another.....3,000

QUIGLEY, Amy to John F. Steeves.....10

TOWNSHEND, John, to Mary T. Rennard, trustee, &c.....Nominal

WACHT, Samuel, to James S. Reynolds..4,650

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,403 to 1,409; John T. Kelly and another against James T. Fitzpatrick, owner and contractor.....$300

BROADWAY, s e corner of 125th St, 100x75; Adolph Froelich against John McSweeney, owner; H. A. Von Dietsch.....30

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100x100; the Phillip Semmer Glass Company against William M. Hyne & Co., owner and contractor.....781

BROADWAY, 956, s e corner of 23d St; Thomas H. Delaney against Ellen M. Pike, owner; James D. Goin, agent; Frederick Simmis, contractor.....157

JACKSON ST, 68 and 70, and 693 and 695 Water St, s w corner; Ravitch Brothers against Syver Gronen, owner and contractor.....2,000

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Water St, 70x100; James J. Mooney against Sylvia Gronen, owner and contractor.....3,500

WATER ST, s w corner of Jackson St, 70x 113; Abraham Tunick against Syver O. Gronen, owner and contractor.....1,300

WEBSTER AV, e s, 48.5 ft n of 174th St, 50x84.3x51x97.5; M. B. Houpt & Son against Joseph Vegliante and Gaetano Lo Medico, owners; Frank P. Sabetti, contractor.....690

WILLETT ST, 85 and 87; B. Kreischer & Sons against M. & M. Chisling, owners and contractors.....50

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Luigi Castello against George Jenkins, owner and contractor.....48

26TH ST, 304 East; Herman Loden against Ralph Monell, owner and contractor....101

100TH ST, 152 to 160 West; Frank S. Reynolds against Charles Kervan, owner and contractor.....174

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 100.11; Watson & Kline against David and Joseph Seglin, owners and contractors.....2,050

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 100; Thomas P. Setz against George T. Arnoux, owner and contractor.....450

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x 100; Meyer & Co. against Fortunato C. Lomonte, owner and contractor.....100

167TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Union Av, 25 x125x25x123.9; Mary Schnee against Vincent Bonagur, owner and contractor....210

168TH ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 71.6x 90; Bindman & Co. against Nicola F. De Luca, owner and contractor.....400

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 250 ft s of 187th St, 50 x115; William Guggolz on John Holmes to William Coogan.....100

Lis Pendens.

KELLY ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 75x115.1x 86.4x72.4; Michael Cowen against Louis M. King and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. C. Press.

LOTS 110, 111, 138, 139, 172, and 505 to 508, on map of the Arden property, East and West Chester; two actions, Annie V. Taylor against John L. Eccles and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

8TH AV, n w corner of 115th St, 100x100; Salvator P. Coniglio against George M. Story and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.

38TH ST, 212 West; Department of Buildings against Sarah V. Woodhouse and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

57TH ST, 447 West; Henry Burden, trustee, &c., against Emma C. Cruger, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

88TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x 100.8; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Samuel R. Donnellon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

101ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x100; Margaret Neely against Simon Prensky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Cohen.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....74⅝

Corn, No. 2 mixed.....39½

Oats, No. 2 mixed.....26½

Flour, Minnesota patents.....$3.95

Cotton, middling.....06⅝

Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....05½

Sugar, granulated.....5.31

Molasses, O. K. prime.....35

Beef, family.....11.00

Beef, hams.....26.00

Tallow, prime.....4 11-16

Pork, mess.....9.25

Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.....06¾

Lard, prime.....5.65

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry.....22.50

Butter, Western creamery.....23

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Flour steady; No. 8 Spring wheat, 67c; No. 2 red, 72½@72⅝c; No. 2 corn, 31⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31⅝@32c; No. 2 oats, 22@22¼c; No. 2 white, 23½@24½c; No. 3 white, 23@24c; No. 2 rye, 56⅜@57c; No. 2 barley, 36@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.00½; Northwestern, $1.00@1.00½; timothy seed, $2.20; mess pork, per bbl, $7.20@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@$5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; clover, $6@$7.50.

COTTON.—The ground lost Tuesday was regained yesterday, and an additional advance scored by jubilant bulls. Though the English cables were distinctly favorable, the crop news of strong bullish average, the weather news adverse to good crop progress, and spot cotton and cloth markets continued active, ruling steady to firm, the dominating influence was an influx of buying orders from the South, mainly New Orleans. The market opened steady in tone at an advance of 3 to 4 points, following the lead of Liverpool, but soon lost most of this improvement and lapsed into a state of lethargy. Near midday, however, showed some uneasy, owing to the appearance of buying orders from Wall Street houses which had been heavy sellers yesterday. This nervousness subsequently grew to positive fright, Southern interest representative having come into possession of heavy buying orders while disgruntled bulls of the forenoon became confident and even aggressive operators. Before the advance received a check prices had moved up 10@15 points from the closing figures of last night. The market was finally steady at a net advance of from 10 to 13 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets, (middling quoted,) was reported dull, and unchanged. Sales to our Exchanges as follows: Mobile, 5 13-16c; Savannah, 5 11-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c bid; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6½c; Memphis, 5⅞c; Augusta, 6c; St. Louis, 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.90@5.92
October	5.97	6.08	5.94	6.05@6.06
November	6.00	6.12	6.00	6.10@6.11
December	6.08	6.19	6.05	6.16@6.17
January	6.13	6.24	6.10	6.21@6.22
February	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.24@6.26
March	6.19	6.30	6.16	6.27@6.28
April	6.22	6.32	6.22	6.30@6.32
May	6.26	6.37	6.23	6.34@6.35
June	6.30	6.39	6.27	6.37@6.38
July	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.39@6.40

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, nil; middling upland, 3 17-32d; futures opened steady at 1-64d decline and closed steady, net unchanged to ½-64d advance. December-January, 3.23d; January-February, 3.23d; February-March, 3.23½d; March-April, 3.24d; April-May, 3.25d; May-June, 3.25½d; June-July, 3.26d; July-August, 3.26½d; September, 3.28½d; September-October, 3.26½d; October-November, 3.25d; November-December, 3.25½d. Manchester—Yarns, more inquiry, but any advance stops business. Cloths, moderate demand.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The wool market is very active and strong. Several of the largest mills have been represented in the market during the past week, and they have contracted for huge blocks of wool, covering a number of varieties and grades. Large lines of territories have been taken in 1,000,000-pound lots, and over one house reports a sale of 3,000,000 pounds; another a sale of 1,500,000, while several other houses report large transactions aggregating in each case 500,000 pounds or more. Fleeces have been in large movement, and the demand for pulled wools also has improved. A decidedly better demand for medium wools is noted. In addition to the business reported as having been consummated, there has been an almost unprecedented inquiry for sample bags, which, it is believed, will result in further large transactions in the course of a week or two. Prices continue strong, with an upward tendency. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 8,461,000 pounds domestic and 485,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 8,956,600, against a total of 6,649,500 for the previous week, and a total of 2,370,000 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 200,334,100 pounds, against 82,180,010 pounds last year at this time.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	72¾	73½	72¾	73½
December	76¼	76¾	75⅝	76⅛
May	78⅜	79⅛	78¾	79¼
Corn—				
September	37⅛	37½	37⅛	37⅛
December	35⅛	35½	35¼	35½
May	34 13-16	35¼	34 13-16	35¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70¾	72 5-16	70¾	71⅞
December	70⅝	71⅜	70½	71⅜
May	73⅜	74 5-16	73⅜	74¼
Corn—				
September	30¾	31⅝	30¾	31⅝
December	28⅝	28 11-16	28⅜	28⅞
May	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29½
Oats—				
September	21¼	21½	21⅜	21¼
December	20 15-16	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
May	22⅝	22 9-16	22 5-16	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was a little stir in the local wheat market, chiefly due to the September flurry at Chicago. It had been claimed that the short interest in September wheat in the Western market was not sufficient to cause any commotion. But the bulls put the screws on to-day with the result of advancing the price of September option at Chicago from 70½c to 72¾c. During the afternoon business broadened somewhat, and the close was steady at a net advance of ¼c. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74¾c, spot; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c, spot; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¼c, to arrive; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77¾c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81¾c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, September, 67c; December, 67@67¼c; May, 70⅝@70¼c; old September, 69½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 70½@70c; No. 1 Northern, 69½@67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@64¾c.

DULUTH, Sept. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70c; September, 70c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¼c; September, 67¼c; December, 68¼c. May, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c; No. 3 Spring, 61½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@69c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 57c. Barley—Higher; No. 2, 43@45c; sample, 38@44½c.

CORN—There was but a moderate speculative movement, with the course of the market almost entirely dictated by Chicago, where the market, after opening unchanged, advanced ⅛@⅜ points, ruled somewhat irregular, and was finally steady, as was the case here, at a little below the closing figures of the previous day.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 26¾c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; track, mixed, 26½@28c; track, white, 27@28c; No. 2 white clips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64@64½c, spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 43@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; rye, grade No. 2, $3.20 to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@75c. Feed—Spring bran, in bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $15.50; sacks, spot, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$17, latter white; fine, $14.50@$15; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; $16 meal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—Flour firmer; first patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran, $10.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—Quoted: $25.50@$26.50. DRESED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6⅝c; 160 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; pigs, 7½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; Western greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 9½c; city greens, 9½c. TALLOW—City, 4 11-16c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$4 65; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South American, $6.50; Continent, $5.95; Brazil kegs, $7.60; compound city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¼c; city lard stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Beef, extra India mess, 61s 3d; prime mess, 55s. Pork, prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 43s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, steady, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 27s. Lard, prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Butter, finest United States, 95s; good, 72s. Cheese, American, finest white, 53s; American, finest colored, 54s. Tallow, prime city, 24s 6d; American refined, in pails, 25s 6d. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, October, easy, 16s. Turpentine, spirits, 35s. Resin, common, 4s. Petroleum, refined, 6¾d.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee futures presented quite a cheerful aspect, though showing no special activity or feature. Shorts were prompted to seek cover by much smaller receipts than the average of late, as well as by unexpected firmness in Brazilian markets, and a marked increase in the distribution of supplies in this country. Some buying for long account was noticed, but as a rule the bull crowd operated with extreme caution, being restrained by lack of knowledge as to the probable crop yield and the evident unwillingness of outsiders to confidently enter the market. Existing large outstanding obligations and current low record prices prevented any movement of an aggressive character on the part of the bear clique. At the close the market was quiet in tone, with prices net unchanged.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15@4.20
October	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.19@4.20
November	..	..	..	4.20@4.25
December	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
January	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
February	..	..	..	4.55@4.60
March	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
April	..	..	..	4.65@4.70
May	..	..	..	4.70@4.75
June	..	..	..	4.75@4.80
July	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.80@4.85
August	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5$800; receipts, 43,000 bags; stock, 1,165,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfg lower; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfg decline; sales, 7,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened barely steady; partly ½ f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., irregular and unchanged; closed net unchanged to ¼f lower; total sales, 5,000 bags; January, 31.75; February, 32.00; March, 32.25; April, 32.50; May, 32.75; June, 33.00; July, 33.25; August, 33.50; September, 31.25; October, 31.25; November, 31.50; December, 31.50. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 6$250; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 11,000 bags; stock, 376,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅜c; muscovado, 3⅜c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $19.50; steel rails, $38; pig iron warrants, $17; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $32.80; Exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.60.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.55, and in bulk, $6.05; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.50, and in bulk, $6; refined cases, New York, $9.80; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.50; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude nominal; prime crude,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. / N. Y. Cotton Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone. 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone. 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad:

The Master having continued until October 3d, 1899, the hearing for proving up bonds and other claims in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all General Mortgage bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD will be proved up by us, with claim of priority to other liens, if deposited on or before Oct. 2, 1899, with the **NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,** 100 Broadway.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
902 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
15 Broad St., New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo RR. Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1922.

In view of the contemplated reorganization or readjustment of the affairs of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, of whose system your line forms a most important part, and in order to protect your interests, the undersigned have consented to represent the bondholders, and therefore request you to deposit your bonds with the City Trust Company of New York, which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the City Trust Company or at our office.

It is important that the bonds should be deposited at once in order that such measures can be promptly taken as may insure the rights of the bondholders.

Simon Borg & Company
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
September 11, 1899.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Special Meeting of Stockholders.
To the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed amendment of the articles of association of the Company, increasing its preferred capital stock by the amount of $25,000,000, and its common capital stock by the amount of $7,718,800, and of authorizing the issue and use of such additional stock, and of taking all suitable action in that behalf.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting or of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on October 10th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.

Dated August 30th, 1899.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALEX MILLAR, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED E. MAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS by the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in accordance with Section No. 28, Article No. 1, Laws of 1892:

November 1st, 1885—Ewen Brothers.....$57.47
November 1st, 1889—Russell H. Monroe.... 66.29

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in New York City, State, and County, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

City, County, and State of New York:
Sworn to before me this thirtieth day of August, 1899.
H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
su31-law6wTh

FINANCIAL.

WHERE THE BEST
ZINC
PROPERTIES ARE LOCATED.

That Joplin is the coming zinc field of the world is conceded by all authorities. Three-quarters of the zinc in the United States is produced from the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields, and the United States produces over 60 per cent. of all the zinc in the world. The Old World's zinc fields are giving out, therefore the consumers **must** look to the United States and the Missouri-Kansas fields for their supply. Beyond this is the fact that **the ore found in the Joplin district is three times as rich in metallic zinc** as that anywhere else in the world.

Mr. George B. Paxton, Secretary of the Missouri-Kansas Zinc Miners' Association, is one of the highest zinc authorities in America. Mr. J. C. Stewart, who has been for twenty years prominent in the zinc fields, and is President of the Centre Creek Mining Co. at Webb City, which has produced many million dollars' worth of zinc, is also known far and wide as one of the most thoroughly posted men engaged in the zinc industry. Speaking of the properties owned and operated by the

BOSTON LITTLE CIRCLE ZINC CO.

Mr. Paxton says: "I do not hesitate to pronounce this one of the most valuable mining properties in this district, and might say that, in my judgment, there is **none better;**" and Mr. Stewart says, **"There is nothing in the whole zinc field to exceed them."**

These two endorsements need no strengthening, especially in view of the record of the company since its organization. In the six months since that date it has nearly doubled its holdings, and, furthermore, owns all its properties **free and clear from all encumbrances.** It is paying one per cent. monthly cash dividends; and the company announces that the earnings of the Chase mine will be available for dividends about the middle of September, and that October 1st, 1899, an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., in addition to the regular 1 per cent. monthly dividend, will be paid. **This will put the stock upon an 18 per cent. basis,** and should result in very much higher prices for these shares.

Furthermore, the company is accumulating surplus at the rate of more than $80,000 per annum, and has adopted and adhered to the business-like policy of devoting this surplus to the extension of its operations and the addition of new properties. The sinking of new shafts and the erection of new mills (two new one-hundred-ton concentrating mills have just been contracted for), with still further extensions to come in the near future, indicate that its earnings will be largely increased even before the end of its first fiscal year; and a corresponding increase in the dividends paid is to be expected.

In brief, the **Boston Little Circle Zinc Co.** stands to-day one of the best and soundest investments before the American public.

The actual earnings, the dividends paid, and the surplus accumulating by this company make its stock worth, as an actual investment, more than double its present selling price, and as soon as the stock is listed (the preliminaries for which are now nearly completed) it will unquestionably sell at a figure much above the present price of

$11.00 PER SHARE.

After the sale of the present limited issue, therefore, the price will be advanced to **$12.50** per share. Those who wish to secure the soundest investment for their money, with the greatest permanency and highest returns, should carefully investigate this opportunity.

Send for prospectus; it is well worth your attention and investigation.

Dividends are paid monthly; the September dividend, including the extra one-half per cent., will be paid October 1st to stockholders of record September 25th.

Par value of stock $10 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

Applications for stock should be addressed to the Fiscal Agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
89 State St., Boston.

SEPTEMBER 15th LAST DAY

TO SECURE STOCK IN THE

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE COMPANY AT $3.00.

PRICE

ADVANCES TO $4.00 SATURDAY,

SEPT. 16TH.

All mail applications for stock at $3.00 must bear date and postmark not later than Sept. 15, 1899, to secure acceptance.

Make checks payable to order of Thomas Sewall, Treasurer.

Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co.,
186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits
Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business,
OFFICERS.
George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson...2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull..3d Vice-President
Clark Williams.....Treasurer
William P. Elliott.....Secretary
Richard M. Hoyt....Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer....Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips..Man'g For'n Dept

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel, Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze, C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis, Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy, Charles D. Dickey, Theodore Morford, William P. Dixon, Robert Olyphant, Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt, G. G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson, Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas, George W. Young.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fifth day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and thirteen (113) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

133	481	985	1428	1935	2437	2784
135	507	1065	1429	2010	2480	2789
152	553	1066	1486	2028	2500	2806
164	577	1067	1635	2116	2505	2844
179	578	1088	1640	2118	2514	2876
193	579	1105	1656	2133	2548	2883
249	606	1165	1669	2138	2568	2894
322	611	1186	1746	2144	2637	2918
333	786	1191	1763	2185	2666	2919
334	802	1201	1789	2186	2697	2926
337	814	1295	1797	2263	2698	2952
391	815	1328	1835	2265	2705	
397	899	1338	1849	2273	2709	
411	927	1365	1863	2301	2712	
428	929	1375	1887	2303	2740	
432	959	1379	1933	2400	2767	
437	970	1417	1972	2405	2783	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vive-President
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
CHARLES E. MAHONY,
For WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1899.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 6, 1899.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2196	2372	2633	2935	3216
198	1496	1897	2220	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2450	2698	3001	3242
346	1626	1989	2262	2463	2706	3005	3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3035	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the annual report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, and the authorization and approval of the location and construction of a branch about 7.2 miles in length between a point on the main line near the mouth of Crab Creek, Montgomery County, Virginia, and a point on the New River Division near Back Creek, Pulaski County, Virginia. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, September 30th, 1899, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 16th, 1899.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 2d, 1899.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf
READJUSTMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SAME:

The undersigned have caused the accounts and properties of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company to be examined by competent experts, and, having now duly considered the reports made by these experts, announce that, pursuant to the agreement of March 13th, 1899, they have adopted

A READJUSTMENT PLAN,

the salient features of which are as follows:

(1.) Formation of a new company for the acquisition of the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company proper.

The Committee deems it unwise at this present juncture to provide for the inclusion of the Suburban Belt Railroad properties, basing its opinion upon the statement of its experts, that terminal facilities at Kansas City can be had at a greatly reduced cost per annum, and upon the fact that the demands of the holders of its securities are such as would impose upon the new company fixed charges which its earnings would not warrant.

The Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, which is also set aside for future consideration, has at present virtually no earnings, although it has already issued bonds to the extent of $1,635,000, and its works are still far from completion.

(2.) Issuance by the new Company of the following securities:

Prior Lien Mortgage four per cent.
Gold Bonds $15,000,000
Adjustment Mortgage four per cent.
Gold Bonds; interest non-cumulative until 1905..... 15,000,000
Preferred stock four per cent. non-cumulative 20,000,000
Common stock..... 25,000,000

To be apportioned as follows:

To holders of present First Mortgage Bonds for each $1,000 bond:
$500 in Prior Lien 4% Bonds.
$500 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$300 in preferred stock.
$25 in cash, for April coupon.

To stockholders who pay $15 per share upon present capital stock, for each share of said stock:
$7.50 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$7.50 in Preferred Stock.
$100.00 in Common Stock.

This plan further provides a cash resource of $6,450,000 as follows:

From sale of Prior Lien 4% Bonds at par $3,000,000
From stockholders..... 3,450,000
$6,450,000

which amount has been underwritten by a guarantee syndicate.

There will be reserved in the Treasury:
Prior Lien Bonds..... $500,000
Adjustment Bonds..... 1,025,000
Preferred Stock..... 11,375,000
Common Stock..... 2,000,000

A careful examination of the plan recently promulgated by a Philadelphia Committee, taken in connection with the reports of the experts above referred to, have convinced your Committee that the Philadelphia plan is too wide in its scope, that it proposes to impose upon the K. C., P. & G. property charges which it cannot earn, and that for these and other reasons such plan must be regarded as a makeshift which may tide over present difficulties, but only at the expense of the future prosperity of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad proper.

Holders of bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company who have not already deposited their securities with this Committee are invited to deposit them with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on or before **OCTOBER 1ST, 1899,** subject to the readjustment agreement and the plan proposed by this Committee.

The Readjustment Plan of your Committee has been lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company, from which copies may be obtained.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Mercantile Trust Company for bonds or stock, who may not agree to the plan of your Committee, may withdraw their securities upon the terms stated therein on or after **SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899,** and until **SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899,** after which latter date holders of Mercantile Trust Company certificates who have not dissented from this Plan, will be bound by its provisions and those of the readjustment agreement.

New York, August 31st, 1899.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
NEW YORK, September 13th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 124.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September, inst.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Wednesday, the 11th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, and transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of October 12th, 1899. M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, September 12th, 1899.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a regular Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. and an extra Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. were declared, payable on and after September 30th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 16th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 16th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 2d, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M. FRED'K J. WARBURTON,
Treasurer.

The Union Bag and Paper Company,
Chicago, Sept. 7, 1899.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Bag & Paper Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock be declared and paid on Monday, Oct. 2, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, Sept. 14. Transfer books will close on Thurs., Sept. 14, and reopen Monday, Oct. 2d. FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.
August 31, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after October 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1899.

The transfer books will close on September 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on October 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

P. Lorillard Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Oct. 1st, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Sept. 25th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Oct. 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Sept. 30, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
September 18th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Alabama Mineral Land Company,
Sept. 12th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Alabama Mineral Land Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the stock of the company, payable to shareholders of record September 28th, to which date from September 25th the transfer books will be closed.

P. J. GOODHART, Treas.

PROPOSALS.

$25,000 CITY OF TRENTON SCHOOL BONDS.

Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11th, 1899.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. Monday, September 18th, 1899, for the purchase of the whole of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars School Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be 30 yr. bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 23d, 1899.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

CHICAGO WHEAT ADVANCES.

War Between the Weares and Peavey and Armour, the Former Seeking to Cover, Sends Prices Up.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The feature of to-day's trading in wheat was the scramble for September wheat, in which big elevator firms were involved, and which sent the price at one time to a point nearly 2 cents above yesterday's close. It closed at 1 cent advance.

Wheat opened very dull and weak, September at ⅝ of a cent decline and December ½ cent below yesterday's close. The bullishness caused by the Government report had entirely disappeared. Foreign markets were weak and lower, and local and Northwest receipts were heavy. The market, with those conditions prevailing, was apparently in for a session of dullness and further decline. But shortly after the opening some sharp bidding for September brought to light a condition of affairs in that option that indicated a war among prominent elevator interests for cash wheat, with the Weares and Peavey on one side and Armour on the other.

In August, when September was 2⅜ to 2½ cents under December, Weare and Peavey are said to have changed a large line, selling December and buying September. Armour held the bulk of the cash wheat, and is said to have sold in the expectation of getting a large carrying charge later. Instead, however, the difference has steadily narrowed, and efforts to-day on the part of shorts to cover a rather small line were unsuccessful.

Then prices began to jump. The market suddenly became very active, with big and little shorts bidding for September wheat, but securing little until the price had been jumped from the opening figure of 70½ cents to 72¼@72⅝ cents.

At that price elevator people holding the wheat let go in sufficient quantities to relieve the pressure, but the evident unwillingness of longs to sell, except at enhanced values, made shorts decidedly nervous, and kept the market stirred up during the entire session.

The strength of September put shorts in the more deferred futures on the anxious seat also, and business in December and May was active all day, with a steady advance in values.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ELY.

Leaves Stock Exchange to Manage the Bankers' Trust Company.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange received yesterday the resignation of Secretary George William Ely, who has been chosen President of the Bankers' Trust Company, which will begin business at 10 Wall Street next month. The resignation takes effect Oct. 14.

The committee accepted the resignation with profound regret and adopted resolutions which recited Mr. Ely's career from 1874, when he began his services as an Assistant Secretary, to the present time, and warmly praised his administration and his personal qualities.

The Nominating Committee of the Exchange will shortly present a candidate for the Secretaryship, and the members will hold an election on the floor Oct. 4.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

2 shares Hormiguero Central Company, $100 each, $600 per share.
1,000 shares Sabine Development Company, (Hypothecated.) $180 lot.
1 certificate New York Produce Exchange, all assessments paid, $101.
50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 250.
20 shares Music Hall Company of New York, $50 each, 20.
17 shares Gorham Coal Company preferred, (Hypothecated.) $100 each, 50.
85 shares Gorham Coal Company common, (Hypothecated.) $100 each, 2½.
$1,700 Gorham Coal Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due November, 1917. Coupons May and November. (Hypothecated.) 3 of $500 each, 2 of $100 each. 90.
$5,000 Lakewood Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1938. Coupons May and November. (Hypothecated.) $500 each. 50.
30 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 200.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 255.
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 152½.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 253½.
3 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, 405.
92 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 177.
87 shares Phoenix National Bank, $20 each, 111.
8 shares Bank of New York, National Banking Association, $100 each, 260.
$11,000 New York and Rockaway Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1901. Coupons April and October. Interest guaranteed by Long Island Railroad Company, 80¾.
10 shares Bank of State of New York, $100 each, 127½.
13 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 91.
20 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 253.
20 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 200.
80 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 260½.
100 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 195.
$30,000 Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad second mortgage income bonds, due Aug. 1, 1906, $12 lot.
$1,000 Peoria Water Works non-cumulative 5 per cent. income certificate, 30.
25 shares Washington Trust Company, $100 each, 310¼.
$41,000 Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, April, 1898, Coupons, (hypothecated,) $7,300 lot.
$5,000 National Conduit and Cable Company first mortgage 5 per cent twenty-year gold bonds, due January, 1917. Interest January and July. 20.
25 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 209.
50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 250.
$10,000 American Bell Telephone Company 4 per cent. bonds, due 1908, 102⅝.
100 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $100 each, 138¾.
38 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 90¼.
25 shares Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 339⅞.
$2,000 bond and mortgage, Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, 6 per cent. Interest dated Nov. 28, 1898, payable on demand. Second mortgage in property east side of Elton Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, $2100. $210.
$10,000 Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. Accrued interest to be charged to the purchaser, 92½.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover sharply.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 13	558,870
To date this year	125,906,071
Corresponding date last year	73,337,223

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 13	$2,367,000
To date this year	$674,493,670
Corresponding date last year	$594,667,190

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@9 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	¾	Illinois Central	2¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Int. Paper	1½
Am. Linseed pf	⅞	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Manhattan Con.	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1⅜
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	Mexican Central	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop	3½	Mex. Nat. cfs.	¾
Am. S. Hoop pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. T. Plate pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tobacco	3¾	National Steel	½
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	Nat. Steel pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. Lead	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1⅞	Nat. Starch	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	5
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1⅜	N. J. Central	1
Brunswick City	⅞	N. Y. Central	1½
Canada South	1	Norf. & Western	⅞
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	North. Pacific	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	North. Pacific pf.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Pacific Mail	1⅛
Chi. Great Western	⅞	Penn. Railroad	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2¼
Chi. & N. W.	1⅝	Reading	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¾	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Rep. Iron & Steel	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Consol. Gas	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Ten. Coal & Iron	6½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1¼
Del., L. & W.	5	Union Pacific	1⅛
Den. & R. G.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	U. S. Leather	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	1

in July the quotation stood at 72. Even then there had been little news in regard to the property except that it was sharing the general improvement in business. It touched 77⅞ on Aug. 1, 80½ on Aug. 4, 86 on Aug. 12, 95¾ on Aug. 19, and par on Aug. 21.

This was the time when it began to excite the attention on the bear side of the market. A selling movement began, which depressed the stock to 93 on Aug. 24. Slight fluctuations followed for a few days, showing that selling for short account still continued. But the last of August a strong upward movement developed, and on Sept. 5 the price stood at 108. It advanced to 117½ the following day, but the next day, under heavy pressure by holders of short contracts, it declined to 109.

From the time that short selling began on Aug. 24 the stock had been one of the most active in the market. Violent fluctuations, apparent in the first week of the present month, indicated a sharp tussle between opposing interests. The stock rallied on Sept. 8 to 117. It showed further advance on Sept. 9 to 125, and on Monday it touched 126.

This movement had become exciting and perilous for the bears, and evidences appeared that the stock was so well held that no speculative movement could batter it down. The quotation eased off at the close of Monday's business to 121½ and then negotiations for a settlement of the short account came to a head. Tuesday's opening at 112 indicated that with the elimination of the aggressive short interest those in control of the property were willing to let the market ease up. There seems to be no doubt that quotations might have been advanced to any figure which holders of the property had chosen to put them.

All sorts of rumors are floating as to persons or interests which were caught in the settlement. The names of several persons who usually figure in large transactions in the stock market have been used in the stories of the settlement. Naturally these persons are not admitting that they were so badly caught, and the managers of the market end of the property see no reason why they should tell what the other side prefers to keep dark. It is commonly known that a prominent bank is the headquarters for interests which are caring for the property. The personnel of such interests is not fully disclosed, but every one understands that they are most influential. Those who engaged in the contest on the other side have had as a leader, according to common report, one of the most active men in the Street, and his following has been large. Thus, although the aggregate losses of the short interest by reason of the settlement were great, there is no intimation that it affected with special severity any one man, or that serious trouble is likely to result therefrom.

Now that the stock has resumed a course in close harmony with the general market there seems every reason to believe that its merits will decide its future course.

PRESIDENT MILLER'S VIEWS.

President Roswell Miller of the St. Paul, speaking of railroad conditions generally, says:

"Railroad affairs are better than they have been in years past. The roads are making a good deal of money, and nearly all of them are spending a good deal on their property. That is as it should be. If they are making money, they can afford to spend some to put themselves in a condition to do business at lower rates, which eventually are sure to come.

"The tendency of rates is always lower through competition and legislation. While business is good and there is an increased volume of traffic there is less tendency to cut, and rates are well maintained, but when times are poor it leads to a demoralization of rates—and they never get back to the old figure. Fortunately, I see nothing but good times ahead just now.

"The crops in the country through which our road runs are very fair, though not as good as last year—which, however, was an exceptionally fine year. For the last three or four weeks we have been suffering for a shortage of cars and can't handle all our business.

"The only bad feature of the railroad situation that I can see is the tendency of some roads to make useless extensions, especially in the State of Iowa."

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Those best informed in regard to the feeling of the St. Paul Directors are convinced that no extra dividend on the common stock of the company will be declared at to-day's meeting. Enough money has doubtless been earned to justify an increase in the dividend, but the management is understood to be disposed otherwise.

The plan of putting earnings into betterments and utilizing surplus for the purchase of obligations against the company will, it is assumed, be followed with the money now in hand. Last year the company applied 10 per cent. of its earnings to betterments, and out of the money thus applied 75 per cent. was used for improvements of a permanent nature. The company also made large additions to its stock of treasury bonds, and was able, by reason of its financial position, to refund a large amount of outstanding bonds at a rate of interest lower than that at which the bonds had been issued.

This policy has been so well approved and has generally served the interests of the company to such good effect that it is probable it will be continued.

IRON TRADE PROSPERITY.

Iron trade prosperity continues, and all evidences are that it will still do so. Speaking of the situation, The Iron Age will to-day say:

The returns from the coke and anthracite furnaces show their capacity entered September at practically the same rate as in August—viz., 261,500 tons weekly. While a number of furnaces started in August, the majority were small, and their make was offset by the quite general low rate of production of the stacks active during the whole of the month. We are now, however, entering upon a more favorable season, and a further increase in output is bound to come unless there is some interference with the supply of raw materials.

The events are bearing out those who predicted that the possession of reserve plants does not justify the belief in a rapid development of output. Idle furnaces cannot be put into an efficient condition over night, nor can a regular supply of raw materials be secured without vexatious delays.

The stocks of iron show little change, and there is no evidence as yet of any chance of an accumulation.

In the pig iron market we note some buying on the part of the cast-iron pipe consolidation, which, it is estimated, took about 20,000 tons, including 4,000 to 5,000 tons of Southern charcoal iron. In Pittsburg there have been purchases of about 40,000 tons of Bessemer pig for 1900 delivery at 22.50, Valley furnace. Cable reports from England refer to some sales for shipment to this country of Bessemer pig. We understand that this is special iron.

The steel market is quiet and nothing is being done in the Central West beyond sales of small lots at fancy prices for prompt delivery. For next year an Eastern mill has sold a round lot at $35, at mill. Some fair lots of sheet bars and of muck bars have sold in the Pittsburg market.

Contracts for structural material continue to come in, in spite of present high prices. On the Delaware the Roach yard has covered the material for a boat, Eastern Pennsylvania mills taking the material. There is a continued run of small orders for buildings for export, sales having been lately made to Mexico, Puerto Rico, the Argentine, Trinidad, and Hawaii.

There have been further advances in finished iron and steel. Bars and hoops have risen and plates have come close to the extraordinary price of 3 cents per pound, delivered.

As yet there are only occasional instances of the withdrawal of orders on account of the great advance in materials, but there is a growing feeling that it must tell. Until now delays in delivery, rather than higher prices, have caused most dissatisfaction.

The cardinal fact which must be kept in mind however, is that present orders will carry the great majority of the plants to the close of this year, and very many far into the Spring of 1900.

The report of a shipment of 10,000 tons of copper to this country turns out to be a transfer of Chile bars to one of the works for refining. Not long since Australian copper was reshipped from London to New York to be re-refined and returned, simply because it could be done more cheaply here.

There has been some talk of a further concentration of the zinc smelting interests of the West. The smelters have been in a poor position between the extravagant ore prices and the unsatisfactory market for the metal. There are some indications of a quiet lowering in the cost of ore.

HOW BUSINESS THRIVES.

That the great boom in the manufacturing industries, no less than in the general commercial world, is not imaginary, but real—substantially real—is borne out by Charles F. Brooker of the Coe Brass Works, Torrington, Conn. Speaking of the situation, Mr. Brooker says:

"Business was never better—certainly not in our district. Manufacturers have all they can attend to, and I know of many orders booked away on into next year. A remarkable thing in this connection is that while the high prices continue—and there is no gainsaying that prices are higher—the demand has not fallen off one whit. Rather, it seems to me, it has increased.

"Of course this means better lines all around. The workingmen are getting higher wages, and they can afford to live better and to buy more. This, in turn, stimulates other industries. And so the good work goes on.

"I see no reason why the good times should not continue for a long time to come."

WESTERN UNION'S EARNINGS.

The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. In view of the many contradictory statements in respect to the earnings of the company the following report, just issued, concerning the condition of the company at the close of the quarter ended June 30, 1899, is interesting:

Surplus April 1	$7,855,459.25
Net revenues, quarter ended June 30..	1,852,729.93
Total	$9,508,189.18
Dividend of 1¼ per cent. paid July 15.	1,216,988.75
Interest on bonded debt	224,272.90
Surplus July 1, 1899	8,066,927.53
Net revenues of the quarter ended Sept. 30, instant, based upon nearly completed returns for July, partial returns for August, and estimating the business for September	1,650,000.00
Total	$9,716,927.53
Deduct interest on bonds..	$224,273.00
Deduct dividend of 1¼ per cent. on capital stock issued, about	1,216,988.75
	1,441,261.75
Total surplus	$8,275,665.78

The net revenues show an increase of $122,763 over the same quarter in 1898, and the total surplus an increase of $226,452.

SUBSCRIPTIONS COMING IN.

The offerings made by A. A. Housman & Co. of 100,000 shares of the Stratton Independence Mining Company have attracted not a little attention. It is announced that subscriptions have come in in a very satisfactory manner, particularly from the mining centres and the West.

Only 100,000 shares are offered in this country, the balance—900,000—being allotted to Great Britain and the Continent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange sanctioned yesterday the listing of 5,685 Long Island Railroad Company unified mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each. The mortgage is dated March 1, 1899, and is for $45,000,000. The bonds mature March 1, 1949, or are redeemable at 110 per cent. and accrued interest on any day on which interest is payable thereon.

In the application for listing, which is signed by A. C. Bedford, Secretary and Treasurer, this list of the properties covered by the mortgage is given:

A main line commencing in Long Island City, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens, and extending to the Village of Greenport, in the County of Suffolk.

A main line commencing in Long Island City, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens, and extending to Great Neck, in the County of Nassau.

A main line commencing in Long Island City, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens, and extending, via Bushwick Junction and Jamaica Avenue, to Sag Harbor, in the County of Suffolk.

A branch line extending from Floral Park to Creedmoor, in the Counties of Queens and Nassau.

A branch line extending from Mineola to Locust Valley, in the County of Nassau.

A branch line extending from Mineola to Hempstead Crossing, in the County of Nassau.

A branch line extending from Hicksville, in the County of Nassau, to Northport, in the County of Suffolk.

A branch line extending from Manor to Eastport Junction, in the County of Suffolk.

A branch line extending from Whitestone Junction to Whitestone Landing, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens.

A branch line extending from Valley Stream, in the County of Nassau, to New York and Rockaway Beach Junction, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens.

A branch line extending from Floral Park, in the County of Nassau, to Belmont Junction, in the County of Suffolk.

A branch line extending from Garden City (Franklin Avenue) to Hempstead, in the County of Nassau.

A branch line extending from Bethpage Junction to Bethpage, in the County of Nassau.

A branch line extending from Bushwick Junction, in the County of Queens, to Bushwick, in the County of Kings.

New York and Rockaway Railroad, extending from New York and Rockaway Junction to Far Rockaway, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens.

Long Island Railroad Company, North Shore Branch, extending from Northport Junction, in the County of Suffolk, to Vading River, in the County of Suffolk.

New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway, extending from Fresh Pond Junction, in the City of New York, Borough of Queens, to Manhattan Beach, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, and County of Kings; and from Bay Ridge, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, to Manhattan Beach Junction, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn and County of Kings, and from Bushwick Crossing to Cooper Avenue Junction, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn and County of Kings.

New York and Long Beach Railroad, extending from Bergen Hills (Lynbrook) to Long Beach, in the County of Nassau.

Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, extending from Jamaica, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens, to Flatbush Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn and County of Kings.

Montauk Extension Railroad, extending from Bridgehampton to Montauk, in the County of Suffolk.

New York Bay Extension Railroad, extending from Garden City to Valley Stream, in the County of Nassau.

Great Neck and Port Washington Railroad, extending from Great Neck to Port Washington, in the County of Nassau.

New York and Rockaway Beach Railway, extending from Glendale Junction to Rockaway Park, with a branch from Hammel's to New York and Rockaway Beach Junction, all in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens.

Oyster Bay Extension Railroad, extending from Locust Valley to Oyster Bay, in the County of Nassau.

The general balance sheet of the company shows these items as of June 30, 1899:

ASSETS.	
Cost of road and equipment	$31,365,958.64
Other permanent investments	3,211,468.32
Securities owned	2,677,441.90
Real estate mortgage owned	150,076.00
Current assets	796,550.49
Other assets:	
Materials and supplies.	$223,781.59
P. P. & C. I. R. R. loan account	434,000.00
Marine Railway Co.	2,281.53
N. Y. B. & Manhattan Beach Ry. Co.	2,866.40
Man. Beach Ry. improvements	16,162.86
Insurance paid, not accrued	24,724.60
Rentals: Ferry franchises paid, not accrued	1,666.67
Atlantic Av. and tunnel improvements	12,112.13
Atlantic Av. Commission, Brooklyn	6,113.60
Sundry accounts	128,906.53
	852,615.91
Discount and expenses on unified mortgage bonds	883,945.54
	$39,937,156.80
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$12,000,000.00
Funded debt	21,210,702.88
Outstanding securities of leasehold estates	4,948,000.00
Mortgages on real estate	291,237.65
Interest and rents accrued	290,022.50
Taxes accrued	94,322.47
Reserve funds:	
For maintenance of equipment	17,642.50
Current liabilities:	
Pay rolls (June)	$207,113.23
Audited vouchers	673,289.20
Long Island Ferry bond redemption fund	6,447.38
Relief Association	9,255.29
Wages uncalled for	6,702.89
Sundry accounts	123,873.66
	1,026,681.65
Profit and loss account	49,547.15
	$39,937,156.80

The income account for the last fiscal year was:

DEBIT.		
To operating expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures	$520,344.11	
Maintenance of equipment	443,449.43	
Conducting transportation	2,199,737.36	
General expenses	147,840.35	3,311,371.25
To fixed charges and rentals:		
Interest on funded debt	$624,066.66	
Rentals	322,800.00	946,896.66
To interest and taxes:		
Interest on real estate mortgages	$16,544.82	
Interest and discount	56,632.59	
Taxes	202,956.66	276,134.07
Balance to credit of profit and loss surplus for the year		250,071.70
		$4,784,473.68
CREDIT.		
By gross earnings:		
Passenger	$2,492,783.01	
Freight	1,397,176.22	
Express	580,108.80	
Telegraph	12,219.95	
Mail	41,513.96	
Parlor cars	48,374.73	
Rents and privileges	35,451.20	
Parcel storage	473.98	
Annex boat	3,829.80	
Miscellaneous	10,048.16	$4,622,474.81
By income from other sources:		
Net earnings of Long Island R. R. Co.'s ferry and river and H. T. Company	$141,891.38	
Interest on investments	20,107.49	161,998.87
		$4,784,473.68

AUGUST IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The August monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows as follows:

Merchandise—Imports, $66,718,737, of which $27,503,426 was free of duty. In August, 1898, the total was $49,677,849. Exports, $104,648,436, against $84,565,561 for August, 1898.

Gold—Imports, $3,283,378, against $15,296,811 for August, 1898. Exports, $2,059,062, against $1,935,908 for August, 1898.

Silver—Imports, $2,843,910, against $3,551,743 for the same month in 1898. Exports, $3,992,970, against $4,798,478 for August, 1898.

During the last eight months the imports of merchandise exceeded those for the corresponding period in 1898 by $88,318,106, and during the same time the exports exceeded those of last year by $13,963,125.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on "Big Four" preferred stock.

Closing prices for American securities in London the highest of the day.

Declaration of a dividend of 1 per cent. on Union Ferry Company's stock in addition to the regular quarterly payment of ½ per cent.

Official statement that the Pressed Steel Car Company will show for the nine months ending Sept. 30 a surplus after payment of dividends on the preferred stock of over $1,000,000.

Increase of $32,420 in Long Island Railroad's surplus for the quarter ended June 30.

Meeting of American Steel and Wire Directors for action on dividend to be held in this city next Monday.

Increase of $318,956 in Baltimore and Ohio's net earnings for August.

Government interest payments, due Oct. 1, to be anticipated by the Treasury Department.

Western Union's surplus for the quarter ended Sept. 30 estimated at $208,738, an increase of $122,759 over the actual figures of the same period last year.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the first Fall meeting yesterday of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange the following stock listings were sanctioned:

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company—That $4,041,500 additional capital stock be added on Sept. 20, 1899, to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed at that date $97,857,400.

Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company—$1,500,000 first mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1949, Nos. 1 to 1,500 inclusive, for $1,000 each.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—That $24,227,000 additional preferred stock voting trust certificates and $7,500,000 additional common stock voting trust certificates be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount of preferred stock voting trust certificates listed to date $59,227,000, and of common stock voting trust certificates $42,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@9 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $202,073,036; balances, $6,282,393; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,313,887.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 9-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was much weaker. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅝; demand, $4.85⅜; cables, $4.86½. Commercial bills were $4.82.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.21⅞ less 1-16 and 5.19¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94¼ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@25c discount. Chicago—55c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—On the Bourse to-day prices were strongly animated throughout. The approach of the settlement caused some realizations, which were quickly absorbed. Rentes were firm on the forthcoming dividend. Italians were actively bought owing to news that the Italian Government is to take measures to improve the currency of Italy. Spanish fours were in good demand, closing at 61.40. Kafirs profited by the relief in the Transvaal strain, it being rumored that Great Britain's note is acceptable to the Transvaal Government and is not in the nature of an ultimatum. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 27c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—On the Boerse to-day the rate for private discount was one-eighth harder, at 5 per cent., and this weakened home funds. International securities were maintained. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Locals declined, apprehensions of a scarcity of money causing realizations. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.—Prices commenced firm on the Boerse to-day, but later local securities became weaker in consequence of a decline in home funds and fears of dearer money. Americans were quiet, but some foreigners advanced.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Spanish fours closed at 70.10. Gold was quoted at 23.12.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—American securities opened better and improved somewhat. Later, however, the market eased off and remained quiet during the rest of the session. There was very little doing. At the close the tone was irregular.

Consols for money, 104 15-16; consols for the account, 105⅛; Atchison, 21⅝; Canadian, 99⅝; Erie, 14; Erie first preferred, 38⅜; Illinois Central, 116; Pacific preferred, 80⅞; St. Paul, 135⅞; New York Central, 140; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 11½; Northern Pacific preferred, 77⅞; Louisville, 82¼; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Anaconda, 11¼.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent. and for three months' bills 3⅜@3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £48,000. Gold Premiums—Buenos Ayres, 135.50; Madrid, 23.15; Lisbon, 45; Rome, 7.35.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-16d.

Bar silver steady at 27 3-16d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 60⅝.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The amount of business transacted on the curb yesterday was smaller than on Tuesday, but the market was less irregular, and in most issues final bids showed some improvement over the closing figures of the previous day. In most cases these net gains were not large, but the day's trading brought about a more or less general steadying of the market after the two preceding days of irregularity, during which most of the active issues suffered net losses. Call money rates were somewhat easier, and there were other indications that the unfavorable conditions of the opening of the week were not likely to be continued. Nothing appears to cause any apprehension to holders of substantial securities, and those who put their money into purely speculative stocks have to take the risk always incurred in such investments, losing in some cases, while, perhaps gaining much in others. The number of such stocks that the early part of the year brought upon the market is large, and now that they are getting the better of enthusiasm it is likely that much more discrimination will be shown.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was more active yesterday than in some days, and both the common and the preferred stocks ended the day with a net gain. Soon after the opening the common stock on sales of about 1,000 shares advanced to 20, and after some slight fluctuations ended the day at 19⅞ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of 1 point. The net gain in the preferred stock was much more substantial, although this issue was less active than the common. It closed at 59⅝ bid, a net advance of 1¾ points. The buying was of the same character as that which marked the trading in the stock early last week, and seemed to be for the account of persons close to the Distilling Company of America.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was strong, and made net gains in both issues of the stock as well as in the bonds. The movement was in sympathy with the advance in Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange. The common stock sold up to 33¾, and closed at 33¼ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point, and the preferred stock gained one-half of 1 point, closing at 58½ bid.

RUBBER Goods common, which had been quite weak, was much firmer yesterday, and early in the day sold up to 31¾. It closed at 31½ bid, making a net gain of one-half of 1 point. A like gain was made by the preferred stock, which closed at 87 bid. Relatively little of the stock changed hands, and the price advanced easily on the slightly increased demand.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE continued in demand, and remained firm at 28½ bid. It was reported yesterday that the recent advance in this stock was due to the fact that a considerable block of the stock had been put under option to a syndicate of New York and Boston capitalists. It was not learned at what figure the option is held.

ARIZONA LEAD.—An addition to the list of mining stocks traded in on the curb was made yesterday in the stock of the Arizona Lead Company. No trading in the issued was reported, but a bid of 7 was made for the stock, and it was offered at 7½. The company is organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and is capitalized at $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $10. The mines of the company, it is stated, are situated in Graham County, Arizona.

NATIONAL TUBE was much less active than on Tuesday, and the closing bid for the common stock was slightly lower than on the previous day. The preferred stock sold to the extent of several hundred shares at 100, and closed unchanged at 100 bid.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL common and preferred were inquired for, but no offerings of the stock could be had. On the previous day and on Monday, when some of the stock was offered, there was much discussion as to the status of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell stocks, and some doubt existing as to the terms on which they could be exchanged for the stock of the United States Flour Milling Company, there was some selling of the Hecker stocks much below the figures bid on the Stock Exchange for the United States Flour Milling issues. When it was realized yesterday that the stocks were exchangeable share for share, there were no further offerings of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell stocks.

NEW YORK GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER 5s sold yesterday at 104 and interest, $25,000 of the bonds changing hands at that price.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅝
New Amsterdam	33¼	33½
New Amsterdam pf	58½	59
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100½	102

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	34	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	81	83
American Wool Goods	26	27½
American Wool Goods pf	83½	84¼
American Writing Paper 5s	57	61
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19⅝	20
Distilling Company of America pf	59¾	60
Electric Axle, Light & Power	6	6½
Electric Boat	21	23
Electric Boat pf	45	48
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf	68	70
International Pump	23½	25
International Pump pf		72
National Gramophone, ex div	84	85
National Salt	44	46½
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf	100	102
Pittsburg Coal subs	105½	115
Otis Elevator	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf	98	100
Royal Baking Powder pf	100¼	101½
Rubber Goods Mfg	31½	32½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. ex div	87½	88
Sloss-Sheffield subs	120	123
Sloss-Sheffield	31	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	460	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	465	467
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	%	%

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93¾	94
American Air Power	50	60
Arizona Lead	7	7½
Asphalt Company of America	18½	19
British Columbia Copper	11	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs	111	111¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. l	96	97
Electric Vehicle	95	104
Electric Vehicle pf	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid		1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	28½	29½
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4¾	4¾
Markeen Copper	10¾	11
Mexican 5s	100¾	100¾
New England Transportation	8¾	9
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	105	105
New York Transportation	22¾	23½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	136	138
St. Louis common, when issued	94	94
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	17½	18½
Trust Company of America	250	255
*Union Copper	30	
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28¼	28½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	35⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	116	118
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	67½	68¾
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas stock	11¾	12
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	68
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas		45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	
New England Gas & Coke	28	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds		88
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana		45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	138
Standard Gas 1s	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		80
Western Gas	102	103
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107¼	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	35½	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	97¼	98½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	60½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds	103¼	103¾

Industrials.

American Ginning	20½	21
American Typefounders	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith		20
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	58	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	32	33
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
39¾	40	1,250	American Ice	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39¾	+ ⅝
17⅝	17⅞	125	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
65	66	200	Am. Car & Found. pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
43⅝	44¼	1,250	Am. Cotton Oil	44¼	44¼	44	44	+1
51	51½	200	Am Linseed pf	50¼	51⅛	50¼	51⅛	+ ⅞
16	17	100	American Malting Co.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
66¼	68	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	67	67	67	67	.....
39¾	40	1,510	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39⅝	40	39	39¾	+ ¼
89⅜	90	1,230	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89	90	89¼	90	+1
55⅝	56	4,030	American Steel & Wire	55	56	54½	56	+1⅝
98¼	99	1,037	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97⅜	98½	97¼	98¼	+ ¾
151⅞	152	22,465	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	150¾	152¼	149⅞	151⅞	+1⅝
117	119¼	110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ¼
98	100	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	100	100	.....
40½	42	870	American Tin Plate	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	+1⅛
88	89	400	Am. Tin Plate pf	86¼	89	86¼	88

rate will be the rule, and time loans on collateral will be made only at 5 per cent. This will apply to all transactions, new and old.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23⅜	23⅝	Phila. Trac.	99½	99⅝
Choctaw	43	43½	Union Trac.	41⅜	41⅝
El. St. Bat. pf.	130	140	U. Gas Imp.	166½	168
El. St. B. pr.	140	150	Welsbach L.	50¼	50¾
Lehigh Val.	25⅝	26	W. Jersey &		
Marsden	15	15½	Penn.	6½	6⅝
Penn. Mfg.	29⅝	29½			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—To-day's buying lifted Arcadian to 60, from which, however, it subsequently reacted to 58 and closed at 58¼; it put United States Mining up to 33¾. Isle Royale from 43 to 45, Montana to 340, Tamarack to 212, Parrot to 48, and Utah to 39. Some of these high prices were shaded a trifle under profit taking late in the day.

A feature of the general market was a sharp advance in Bell Telephone to 359, 7 points above Tuesday's closing, due presumably to the announced return of President Hudson and the expectation that the pending "deal" soon will be accomplished. Erie Telephone, at the same time, lifted to 107½. Central Oil, which has rapidly assumed a leading place among the speculative favorites, was strong and active up to 26, and only reacted slightly from this. Cochiti was bid up to 19 again. Zinc went to 62 on excellent buying, and the Mexican Central securities also scored good advances on pool buying, the common stock touching 16¼ and the first incomes 29. Late in the day one-eighth of 1 per cent. was bid to exchange Atchison common for Mexican Central at any time in sixty days. The closing came quiet but generally strong.

The money market if anything was somewhat firmer. Call money was still quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent. with practically no business doing under 4½ per cent., and time money ranged from 4½ to 5½, with a few special customers getting slightly better than the minimum current quotation. At the Clearing House the rate was 3 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	8	Old Colony	9	9¼
Allouez	6½	6¾	Old Dominion	31½	32
Arcadian	58	58¼	Osceola	84	85
Arnold	12½	12¾	Parrot	46	48
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	27	..	Quincy	156	157
Baltic	23	..	Rhode Island	6¾	7
B. & C. C.	25	30	Santa Fé	13⅞	14⅛
Bost. & Mon.	337	340	Santa Ysabel	12	14
Butte & B.	64	..	Shoe	37	37½
Cal. & Hec.	775	785	Tamarack	211	213
Centennial	33¼	33½	Utah Cons.	38	39
Franklin	17½	..	Washington	1⅞	2
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	12	..
Isle Royale	44	44¾	Winona	9½	10½
Mohawk	21	23	Wolverine	45	46

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	265	267	Cent. M. pf.	66	..
Bost. & Low.	..	245	Fitchburg pf.	121¼	122
Bost. & Me.	200	201	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	..	..
Bost. & Pr.	302	..	6s	113	113½
Bost. Elev.	108½	109	N. Y. & N. H.		
Bost. G. 5s	85	87	6s	117	117½
Cent. Mass.	16	18	West End	95	95½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	357	359	Mex. Tele.	6	6¼
Chi. Stk. Y.	141	143	N. Eng. Tel.	154	155
Dom. Coal	52	..	Westinghouse		
Dom. C. pf.	117	118	Electric	47	49
Erie Tel.	107½	110	Westinghouse		
Lamson Store	37	..	Elect. pf.	68	78

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Biscuit to-day ranged from 45½ to 46¼, opening at 45¾ and closing at 46; the preferred opened and closed at 99, having sold off half a point during the day. Metropolitan stock closed at 67, a gain of a point during the day and ¾ over the opening; the trust certificates brought 22@22½. Match ranged from 130 to 132, closing at the latter. There was a demand for West Chicago at 12¼. Linseed preferred closed at 51, a gain of half a point. Fluctuations in other stocks were inconsequential.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	76
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	130¼
National Biscuit Co. com.	45¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	98½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	2¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	12½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	18
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street R. R.	244
West Chicago Street R. R.	121¼
South Side Elevated R. R.	98
Lake Street Elevated	17¾
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	15¾
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com.	9¾
American Linseed pf.	50¼
American Tin Plate com.	40¾
National Biscuit Co. com.	45⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf.	98⅝
National Carbon com.	20⅝
National Carbon pf.	83
National Steel com.	53¼
National Steel pf.	97¼
Diamond Match	130
West Chicago Street R. R.	120½
Chicago Union Traction	32⅞
Chicago Union Traction pf.	82¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Sept.	$146,429	$190,138	$140,767
From July 1	1,189,627	1,188,433	1,252,149
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,523
1st week Sept.	110,296	77,056	106,367
From July 1	965,625	943,693	847,776
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week Sept.	245,316	236,277	216,805
From July 1	2,399,215	2,236,170	2,180,913
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	535
1st week Sept.	77,602	72,632	69,176
From July 1	767,402	661,421	658,663
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	76
1st week Sept.	24,113	21,864	22,203
From July 1	228,900	225,080	196,975
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week Sept.	7,446	7,778	6,925
From July 1	73,817	69,756	66,326
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week Sept.	28,018	26,307	25,633
From July 1	281,114	248,532	245,952
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
1st week Sept.	12,399	11,448	10,918
From July 1	115,302	105,039	108,763
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,956
1st week Sept.	261,300	231,920	213,353
From Jan. 1	11,178,675	9,052,566	8,508,185
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
1st week Sept.	290,527	246,422	246,619
From July 1	2,405,419	2,019,509	2,089,201
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	336	336	365
1st week Sept.	66,735	68,105	64,882
From July 1	673,643	619,533	600,566
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	550	550
1st week Sept.	54,400	50,300	49,100
From July 1	762,326	593,607	634,898
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,585	1,282	1,162
1st week Sept.	168,591	127,797	129,154
From July 1	1,411,475	1,237,005	1,244,300
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	198	198	198
4th week August	21,040	21,424	.....
Month	73,674	63,299	.....
From July 1	145,869	131,246	.....
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Sept.	133,813	124,892	132,761
From Jan. 1	5,071,707	4,663,707	4,216,354
BALTIMORE & OHIO for August—			
Gross	2,759,980	2,502,676	2,371,830
Op. expenses	1,794,058	1,855,830	1,655,236
Net	965,802	646,846	716,594
ERIE (lines in New York State) for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross	30,714,600	30,771,298	31,497,031
Op. expenses	21,746,623	22,128,824	23,332,243
Net	8,967,977	8,642,474	8,164,788
Other income	482,811	338,928	313,514
Total income	9,450,788	8,981,402	8,478,302
Charges	8,797,382	8,347,486	8,126,283
Surplus	653,406	633,916	352,019
NEW JERSEY & NEW YORK for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	298,956	283,197	15,759
Op. expenses	236,455	224,155	12,300
Net	62,501	59,042	3,459
Other income	23	4	19
Total income	62,524	59,046	3,478
Charges	59,519	58,639	880
Surplus	3,005	407	2,598
CONEY ISLAND & BROOKLYN for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	$341,278	$274,754	$66,524
Op. expenses	188,521	128,784	59,737
Net	152,757	145,970	6,787
Other income	38,970	29,141	*171
Total income	181,727	175,111	6,616
Charges	74,556	156,261	*81,705
Net income	107,171	18,850	88,321

*Decrease.

LONG ISLAND for the quarter ended June 30—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	$1,198,170	$1,129,829	$1,055,466
Op. expenses	867,079	749,288	703,541
Net	331,091	380,561	351,925
Other income	58,478	32,608	40,950
Total income	389,569	413,169	392,875
Charges	318,899	310,078	316,954
Surplus	70,669	103,091	75,921

Miscellaneous Earnings.

Western Union Telegraph Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30, this year's figures partly estimated, others actual:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Net revenues	$1,650,000	$1,527,237	$1,703,851
Interest on bonds	294,273	294,273	294,418
Balance	1,425,727	1,302,964	1,479,433
Dividends	1,216,989	1,216,985	1,216,972
Surplus	208,738	85,979	262,461

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.05	.05
Andes	.14	.15
Belcher	.33	.35
Best & Belcher	.50	.51
Bullion	.06	.07
Caledonia	.68	.70
Challenge Con.	.38	.38
Chollar	.42	.44
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.20	.21
Gould & Curry	.29	.29
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.13	.13
Kentucky Con.	.10	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.01
Mexican	.01	.45
Occidental Con.	.46	.23
Ophir	.23	1.05
Overman	1.05	.13
Potosi	.13	.52
Savage	.50	.29
Sag Belcher	.29	.06
Sierra Nevada	.05	.77
Standard	.75	2.70
Syndicate	2.90	.07
St. Louis	.07	.10
Union Con.	.10	.41
Utah Con.	.41	.13
Yellow Jacket	.12	.28
Silver bars	.28	59@59¼
Mexican dollars	.59	48@49
Drafts, sight	48@49	12½
Telegraph	12½	.15

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$283,200,910
Gold reserve	256,385,875
Net silver	3,897,854
United States notes in the Treasury	17,356,183
Treasury notes of 1890	770,087
Total receipts this day	1,718,424
Total receipts this month	19,335,491
Total receipts this year	117,367,922
Total expenditures this day	1,545,000
Total expenditures this month	17,793,000
Total expenditures this year	119,876,402
Deposits in National banks	81,044,737
Silver bullion	743,346
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	249,155
Government receipts from internal revenue	784,299
Customs	902,070
Miscellaneous	320,055

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The municipal bond house of Briggs, Todd & Co. of Cincinnati has opened a branch office in this city at 1 Nassau Street.

The statements of the following National banks will be found in another column: New York County, Mechanics', Bank of North America, Ninth, Butchers and Drovers', Western, Garfield, Broadway, Importers and Traders' of New York City, and Corn Exchange of Philadelphia.

Dividends have been declared by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, the St. Lorillard Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, and the Alabama Mineral Land Company, details of which will be found in another column.

CITY FIGHTS ASSESSMENTS.

Says Its Property in Somers, Westchester County, Is Overvalued.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Justice A. J. Jenks of the Supreme Court has granted the application of the City of New York for a writ of certiorari commanding the Assessors of the town of Somers, Westchester County, to certify and return to the Supreme Court all their decisions in the matter of making assessments on property belonging to the City of New York in that town, so that they may be reviewed and corrected on their merits by the court.

The city complains that many of the assessments are illegal and unequal, and says that the assessment on its real property is fixed at $166,588.29, which is $18,509.81 too much. Further, it is made at a higher proportionate valuation than the assessments of other property.

FAYERWEATHER ESTATE SUIT.

Property Owners' Answer to the Claim of an Heir.

The United Dressed Beef Company, owners of the property in First and Second Avenues, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, which was formerly a part of the estate of Daniel B. Fayerweather, has through its attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, filed an answer in the United States Circuit Court in the suit brought by Emma S. Fairweather to recover one-sixth interest in the property.

In their answer the defendants state that Mrs. Fairweather for a valuable consideration released in favor of her husband's executors all her interest in his estate. It is also contended that the action must be dismissed for the reason that it was not commenced within two years after the will of Mr. Fayerweather was admitted to probate.

WORK ON ROCKEFELLER ROAD.

Big Force of Men Continues It Despite Village President Webber.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—John D. Rockefeller this morning ordered the large force of men employed by him in the construction of his new macadam road from his property to the Goring Brook Road to continue the work. He declares that he has the written permission of the Village Trustees to build the road, and that the work will be completed. A detachment of police officers was on the ground in case any forcible action should be taken by those who oppose the construction of the road.

Mr. Rockefeller threatens to bring suit for heavy damages if the Village Trustees again stop the work. Village President Webber, whose property the road passes, and who ordered the work stopped yesterday and threatened to bring suit for $5,000 damages done to his property, has so far taken no action in the matter. When the men appeared Mr. Webber and his sons made an effort to stop the work.

Mr. Webber's son John grabbed one of the horses by the head and refused to let the teamster proceed. The man jumped off the seat and knocked Webber to the ground. Webber's father ordered the Chief of Police to arrest the driver. This he refused to do. Thereupon Mr. Webber called upon the Street Commissioner and his sons to arrest the man and stop the work. Mr. Webber's orders were not carried out. It looked for a time as if there would be serious trouble, as the laborers appeared willing to fight. It is admitted by the residents here that the new road will be a decided benefit to the community.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The September meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow.

Webster & Baker have been appointed Hartford agents of the National Assurance Company of Ireland.

The Underwriters' Special Agency and Adjustment Company of Denver has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000.

W. R. Sloan of Salt Lake City has been appointed general agent of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company for the State of Utah.

W. M. Haynes has been appointed special agent of the Queen Insurance Company of America for Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

The Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank of Munich has been licensed to transact a reinsurance business in the State of North Carolina.

It was reported yesterday on good authority that a fire insurance company, whose management recently intimated that its capital stock might be increased to $500,000, is seeking an opportunity to reinsure its entire liability.

Fire insurance brokers are waiting for the removal of the names of unlicensed brokers from the rate cabinets on Friday, so as to learn just how many persons have been regularly approved by the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. An examination of the list may be made at that time to find out how many of the companies have refused to permit any of their regular employes to become licensed brokers.

Private cable advices from Munich yesterday stated that the decision of the Directors of the South German Reinsurance Company not to enter the United States may be reconsidered as soon as its new management has been installed. This intimation received some credence yesterday, because a considerable part of the company's income has been derived from American business. Should the South German decide later to come, it is thought that the Swiss Reinsurance Company of Zurich would approve the original plan of a joint American branch.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 3700.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$30,873,621.51
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		202.87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		540,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		61,675.08
Stocks, securities, &c.		831,527.94
Other real estate and mortgages owned		656,253.05
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,059,530.52
Due from State banks and bankers		9,270.30
Checks and other cash items		4,850,465.15
Exchanges for Clearing House		13,220.00
Notes of other National banks		
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		221.46
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$8,493,777.50	
Legal tender notes	389,002.00	8,882,779.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		97,000.00
Total		$48,010,342.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,108,581.74
National bank notes outstanding		44,997.50
Due to other National banks	$13,654,830.30	
Due to State banks and bankers	11,208,391.41	
Dividends unpaid	5,009.64	
Individual deposits subject to check	16,304,804.24	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,994.79	
Certified checks	2,677,883.09	
Cashier's checks outstanding	309,481.58	
United States deposits	539,868.56	
		44,711,763.61
Total		$48,010,342.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.

IRA HARRIS, Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.

Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
JAMES H. PARKER,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, } Directors.

[No. 3700.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,776,182.95
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		83.88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		180,579.80
Banking house		450,000.00
Due from other National banks	$277,586.11	
Due from State banks and bankers	27,467.35	
Checks and other cash items	4,975.28	
Exchanges for Clearing House	145,583.41	
Bills of other National banks	1,420.00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	735.33	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	397,021.00	
Legal tender notes	197,315.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	2,250.00	
		1,054,353.48
Total		$4,511,200.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	19,557.28
Reserved for taxes	8,500.00
National bank note outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$911,954.29
Due to State banks and bankers	426,642.62
Dividends unpaid	288.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,081,167.26
Demand certificates of deposit	75.00
Certified checks	27,599.02
Cashier's checks outstanding	90,416.64
	3,538,142.83
Total	$4,511,200.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1899.

F. W. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

N. S. W. VANDERHOEF,
A. F. LIBBY,
ALBERT C. HALL, } Directors.

[No. 2,598.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,056,138.95
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		696.58
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		159,646.09
Other real estate and mortgages owned		84,410.19
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		242,919.18
Due from State banks and bankers		11,315.08
Checks and other cash items		42,713.39
Exchanges for Clearing House		299,923.44
Notes of other National banks		9,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		13,926.04
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,526,324.00	
Legal-tender notes	453,820.00	1,980,144.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		8,000.00
Total		$8,961,082.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		126,194.39
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$896,018.79	
Due to State banks and bankers	128,068.73	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,600,121.79	
Demand certificates of deposit	32,837.50	
Certified checks	59,872.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	64,994.74	
		7,781,913.55
Reserved for taxes		7,975.00
Total		$8,961,082.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. H. GELSHENEN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. GELSHENEN, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1899. OWEN WARD, Notary Public for Dutchess County, with certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:

W. H. GELSHENEN,
C. W. MORSE,
CHARLES T. WILLS, } Directors.

[No. 4,581.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,698,264.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,536.08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		350,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		940,700.00
U. S. bonds on hand		9,300.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		117,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		960,784.01
Other real estate and mortgages owned		5,349.08
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,721,250.02
Due from State banks and bankers		145,611.80
Checks and other cash items		21,000.96
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,663,794.84
Notes of other National banks		2,950.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		274.35
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,819,717.80	
Legal-tender notes	425,059.00	3,244,776.80
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		15,750.00
Total		$18,900,842.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		37,544.88
National bank notes outstanding		313,700.00
Due to other National banks		6,914,301.27
Due to State banks and bankers		2,644,228.61
Dividends unpaid		806.40
Individual deposits subject to check		5,335,851.28
Demand certificates of deposit		60,288.79
Certified checks		916,499.86
Cashier's checks outstanding		284,046.73
United States deposits		893,575.00
Total		$18,900,842.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WARNER VAN NORDEN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WARNER VAN NORDEN, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1899.

SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

W. VAN NORDEN,
J. H. FLAGLER,
W. F. HAVEMEYER, } Directors.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DAILY ONE CENT.

SUNDAY THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,876,205.11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		66.37
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		35,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		776,728.59
Due from State banks and bankers		23,175.47
Checks and other cash items		50,904.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,311,422.80
Notes of other National banks		51,643.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		420.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,812,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,059,326.00	
		6,671,326.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$35,049,981.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	734,014.97
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
State bank notes outstanding	5,682.00
Due to other National banks	12,479,571.94
Due to State banks and bankers	4,950,164.52
Dividends unpaid	9,161.00
Individual deposits subject to check	9,959,784.64
Demand certificates of deposit	60,750.00
Certified checks	229,460.19
Cashier's checks outstanding	76,342.38
Total	$35,049,981.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.

CHAS. H. BECKER, Notary Public, Kings County. Cert. filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:

E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,
JAMES R. PLUM, } Directors.

[No. 1,261.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,024,269.96
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		133.53
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,422.26
Stocks, securities, &c.		66,807.44
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		15,829.22
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		92,585.63
Due from State banks and bankers		4,428.53
Checks and other cash items		26,382.90
Exchanges for Clearing House		45,141.78
Notes of other National banks		1,453.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,492.84
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$279,263.00	
Legal-tender notes	75,005.00	
		354,268.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 % of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$1,790,465.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	60,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	15,263.35
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Tax account	4,018.75
Due to other National banks	15,868.93
Dividends unpaid	1,145.20
Individual deposits subject to check	1,330,973.35
Demand certificates of deposit	2,907.23
Certified checks	15,204.45
Cashier's checks outstanding	83.78
Total	$1,790,465.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1899. JOS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

HENRY HOFHEIMER,
HENRY W. KENNEDY,
MAX DANZIGER, } Directors.

[No. 1,250.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,158,045.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		98.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		424,096.83
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		380,261.94
Due from State banks and bankers		50,096.44
Checks and other cash items		143,000.18
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,177,880.19
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		205.58
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,460,283.50	
Legal-tender notes	220,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	440,000.00	
		3,120,283.50
Total		$19,054,765.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,118,295.81
Due to other National banks	4,142,632.87
Due to State banks and bankers	1,129,392.63
Dividends unpaid	6,522.45
Individual deposits subject to check	7,041,373.39
Demand certificates of deposit	208,875.66
Certified checks	1,716,093.67
Cashier's checks outstanding	691,578.91
	14,936,469.58
Total	$19,054,765.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings Co.

[Seal.] Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:

HENRY E. NESMITH,
A. E. ORR,
HENRY TALMADGE, } Directors.

[No. 1,116.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE N. Y. COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,629,018.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,884.78
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,705,351.62
Ban

FOR SALE.

Typewriters : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standards : in use rented $3.00 per Rented & : month. Stands, ribbons, and Sold. : inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, N. Y. Co.—In the matte of the voluntary dissolution of the NOYAC COTTAGE ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of an order of the Court, made in above-entitled proceedings, entered and filed in the Clerk's office, County of New York, June 1st, 1897, I, William Cauldwell, the receiver of the above-named corporation, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 M. o'clock, under direction of Marlin F. Hatch, auctioneer, the following described property of said corporation, to wit: The several lots of land situate in the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York, described as follows: Lot 13, Block 9; Lot 14, Block 9; Lot 6, Block 4, and Lot 12, Block 4, as severally shown upon the "Map of the Property of the Noyac Cottage Association," made by E. Z. Hunt, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of Suffolk County; also Lot 8, Block 1, as shown on a "Supplemental Map of Front Lots belonging to the Noyac Cottage Association," made by E. Z. Hunt, surveyor, and filed in said County Clerk's office.

At the same time and place and in like manner I will sell the claims and demands of said Noyac Cottage Association for unpaid dues and assessments against the following-named persons, formerly members of said association, to wit: Charles H. Twist, amount $221, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896, Sidney P. Palmer, amount $171, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Annie A. Berdomo, amount $205, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Julia H. Thomas, amount $70, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Eunice K. Priest, amount $179, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Joseph P. Huriburt, amount $114, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said association in the following-named lots upon the said maps, to wit: Lot 9, Block 1, standing in name of said Charles H. Twist; Lot 4, Block 2, standing in name of said Sidney P. Palmer; Lot 1, Block 5, standing in name of said Annie A. Perdomo; Lot 6, Block 8, standing in name of said Julia H. Thomas.

Dated New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL, Receiver.
WM. C. REDDY, Atty. for Rec'r, 100 B'way, N. Y. C. au31-1aw3wTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH, Henry Smith, (Mary) Smith, his wife, sued by the name "Mary," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown, George Featherstone, (Ellen) Featherstone, his wife, sued by the name "Ellen," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown; John A. Straley, Louis B. Hasbrouck, Nicholas Schloeder, composing the firm of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder; Mary E. Baker, Frederick Bowring, John Arundel, Sidney Davies, Terence McGuire, Sliney B. Armour, Philip D. Armour, Herman O. Armour, Kirkland B. Armour, Andrew W. Armour, Charles W. Armour, James J. Reid, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 28th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Mary E. Baker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, August 23, 1899.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au24-1aw6wTh&o5

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, WILLIAM DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN WINGRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM M. HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 23rd, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-1aw6mTh&15

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA FOSTER, Elizabeth Shaw, Caroline Ford, Alida Stanwood, Florence A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT STANWOOD, or a person having a prior right thereto, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure so to do a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. au3-1aw7wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FITZGIBBON, James Burke, Church of the Sacred Heart, B. Thurmann, Robert W. Cromley, J. Newton Williams, Dr. Edmund Kolb, Thomas F. Myers, Charles A. Myers, Arthur Myers, Harry Myers, Frank Myers, Lawrence J. Myers, and to the creditors of Mary A. Myers, deceased, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be granted and entered herein, directing distribution of the surplus moneys arising on the foreclosure sale of the real estate known as 431 West 47th Street, among the persons entitled thereto, and why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s14-1aw4wTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. THOMAS McBURNEY, Executor.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers-Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. ROGERS, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENE F. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

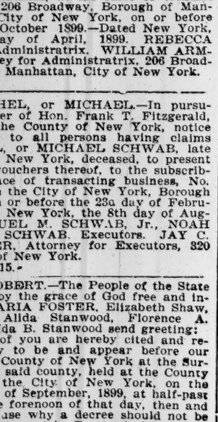
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUF, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, eighty-four (84) feet eight (8) inches, thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 28, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

EUGENE EDWARD KENT, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,682.50 with interest thereon from 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $735 or thereabouts, and interest.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

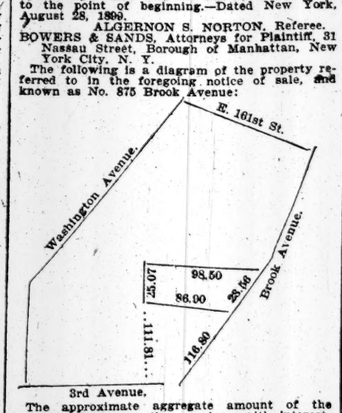
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant eighty-four (84) feet three (3) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-six and ninety one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and eleven and eighty-one one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along said easterly side of said railroad twenty-five and seven one-hundredths feet; thence easterly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-eight and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 875 Brook Avenue:



3rd Avenue.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,750.62, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NO. 877 BROOK AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court.—County of New York. FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against ALICE M. HOLLAND et al., defendants.

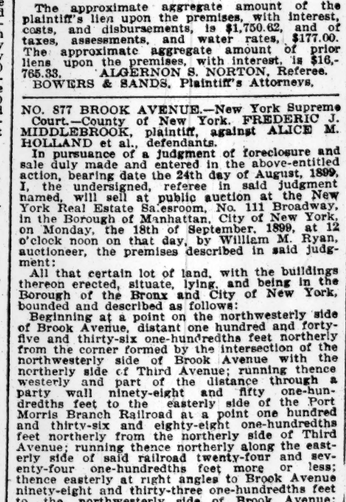
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx and City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-five and thirty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue with the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and thirty-six and thirty-eight one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of said railroad twenty-four and seventy-four one-hundredths feet more or less; thence easterly at right angles to Brook Avenue ninety-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to an angle; thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly line of Brook Avenue two and ninety-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 877 Brook Avenue:



3d Ave.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,773.12, and of taxes, assessments and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

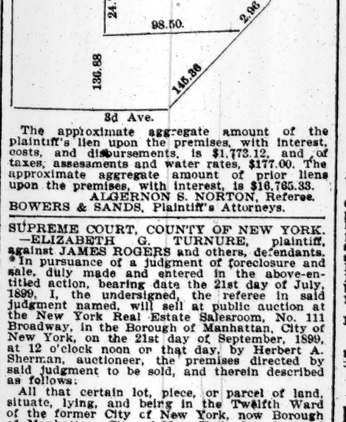
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the former City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of the block one hundred and five (105) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1890, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said mortgagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,282.18, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $317.39, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $707.18 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
a31-2aw3wTh&S&s21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PHILIP KLEEBERG against CLARENCE H. BROWN, MAURICE V FREUND, and others:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, in Block 1,308, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, the easterly wall being a party wall.

The said premises being now known and designated by the Street Number 148 East 49th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to said Clarence H. Brown by Carrie Bendheim by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

49th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,087.50, with interest thereon from August 28, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $324.44.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
au21-2aw3wTh&S&s21

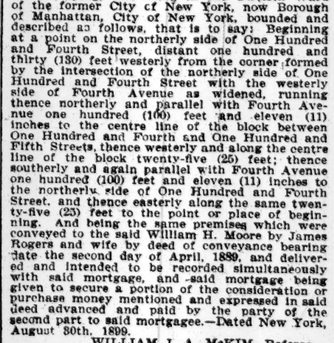
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the south side of Fox Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.72) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence eastwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot, (18.75 ft.) thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,650 Fox Street:



165th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and 12-100 dollars, ($6,814.12,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty and 08-100 dollars, ($330.08,) and interest from the 26th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is three hundred and sixty-nine and 14-100 dollars ($349.14) and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
s7-2aw3wTh&F&s26&28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, notice hereby given on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. WOOLF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Austin, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my11-2aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Boston and New England Points,
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE—For Fall River, Boston, and New England points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamers stop at Newport.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Newport, Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany."
Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points North, West and Northwest.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....3:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who will call for and check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier 25, East River, for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

Albany Evening Line.
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted.) connecting with express trains for all points North, East, and West.
HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.
Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats
Leave foot of Christopher Street every week-day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Trave.....Sept. 19 Lahn .....Oct. 3
Saale .....Sept. 26 †Kaiser W. d. Gr.Oct. 10
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Friedrich der Grosse.Thursday, Sept. 14, 11 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Aller.....Sept. 28|Kaiser W. II...Sept. 30
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar or Algiers by Express Steamers,
†Aller....Oct. 28, 11 AM|*F. B'm'k,No. 18, 11 AM
*A. Wict'a.Nov. 4, 11 AM|†Werra...Nov. 25, 11 AM
†K. Wm.II.No.11, 11 AM|†Ems.....Dec. 2, 11 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 10. Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hm'bg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris & Cherbourg
North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Oelrichs & Co., Agents, Line.
5 Broadway, N. Y. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), H'mburg
Columbia. Sept. 14, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 21, 10 AM|Columbia, Oct. 12, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria, Sept. 16,

A NEW DISPENSARY LAW

Expected to Work Partial Reform in the System.

MAKES LICENSES OBLIGATORY

No Dispensaries in Drug Stores or Tenements — State Charities Board Has Power of Supervision.

The amended dispensary law, which will go into effect on the 1st of next month, is expected to work a partial reform in the present system of free medical and surgical treatment of the poor of this city. The amendment was introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Murphy, and passed on Feb. 24 last. It is indorsed by a majority of the physicians of this city; by many it is considered too mild a measure. By it a dispensary is declared to be any person, corporation, institution, association, or agent whose purpose it is either independently or in connection with any other, to furnish, at any place or places, to persons non-resident therein, either gratuitously or for a compensation determined without reference to the value of the thing furnished, medical or surgical advice or treatment, medicine or apparatus, provided that the moneys used by and for the purposes of said dispensary shall be derived wholly or in part from trust funds, public moneys, or sources other than the individuals constituting said dispensary and the persons of said dispensary actually engaged in the distribution.

Each applicant, before he receives a license, must swear that the dispensary is for the benefit of the public, and no one can conduct a dispensary without this license. The license shall not dictate any school of medicine to be practiced in the dispensary, but the Board of State Charities is empowered to visit and examine every dispensary and to revoke a license after due notice if it finds that the law is being violated. The application for revoking shall be made to the Supreme Court.

No dispensary is permitted by the amended law to be opened in a drug store or in a tenement house. At present many of the smaller dispensaries are located in drug stores, and it is alleged that physicians are there employed, at salaries of from $10 to $15 a week, who stand in collusion with the druggists and make up prescriptions so as to get rid of the cheap stuff on hand.

The amended law further declares that no one, except a duly licensed person or society, shall display any sign which would indicate the existence of a dispensary. Any person who violates the law is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $10 and not more than $250. The same time is fixed as the punishment of any one who obtains dispensary relief by false representations. This is intended to do away with the custom of rich people of obtaining free treatment when they are well able to pay a regular physician's fees. Men who are employed in some of the larger dispensaries are accustomed to see men and women, the latter wearing a quantity of jewels, drive up in carriages and get free treatment the same as the poor patients. The amended law if enforced will do away with this sort of thing. As it is the poor feel that they are discriminated against in the dispensaries, and in consequence they do not visit them oftener than they can possibly help. The dispensary physician cannot attend more than a certain number of cases each day, and, as human nature is weak, he often gives his attention to the wealthy patients to the neglect of the poor ones. He hopes thus to get them in time as his own patients.

There are over sixty-six regular dispensaries in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, but so many others are located in drug stores that the total number is up among the hundreds. Among the physicians who are deeply interested in the amended law is Dr. Mark I. Knapp of 280 Broome Street. He has had a great deal of experience in dispensary work, and is well acquainted with the evils of the present system. When the Eastern Medical Society was organized in 1895 he was elected its first Recording Secretary. The society's object is the mutual benefit of New York physicians by raising the standard of the medical profession. Dr. Knapp promptly brought up the dispensary question at the society's meetings and showed how utterly bad it was. He argued that there was only one effectual way of reforming the system, and that was by enlisting the aid of the press and the public. Then, he said, they would go to the Legislature and get a satisfactory law passed. He advocated two measures. One was that no dispensary should be allowed to charge more than 10 cents to any patient, no matter how many departments of the dispensary he was obliged to visit, or how many prescriptions were made out for him. The second measure was that no advice should be paid for or fee given at a drug store. In explanation of his two points he said that if they could not do away altogether with the dispensaries by legislation they could at least compel many of them that are being run simply to make money, and not as a charity, to shut up, owing to a diminution of their present large profits, made at the expense of the poor.

"Many of these places," said Dr. Knapp yesterday, "are what might be called abyster dispensaries. They hurt equally the profession and layman because they are organized simply to get all they can out of the patients. Say a poor woman visits one of these dispensaries. She first comes under the hands of the attending physician, and he writes out two prescriptions for her, for which she has to pay 10 cents each. Then if she has some other ailment he directs her to one of the departments, where she receives two more prescriptions, for which she pays 20 cents more. If she has internal trouble she is sent to still another department where two more prescriptions are written for her. If she has a neuralgic headache she goes to still another department. She is lucky if she gets away without having to spend 80 cents or $1 for medicines.

"This is the kind of thing which keeps up these dispensaries. There are immense profits in these medicines. The patient is charged 10 cents for drugs that cost the druggist only half a cent or a cent. The dispensary was allowed to charge only 10 cents for each patient, no matter how many prescriptions were made out, there would be no loss to the dispensary. Dispensaries are not intended as money-making institutions. They are supposed to be charitable affairs. Too many of them are now conducted to enrich those managing them. The physicians in the different departments have their names and addresses printed on the prescriptions, and this often brings them private practice. It is true that sometimes high-priced medicines appear in prescriptions, but this is the exception, not the rule. Even then the druggist makes a profit, as the amount he gives is small, and the cost to him of the prescription is less than 2 cents, although he gets 10 cents for it.

"The State Board of Charities, if it will take a lot of these formularies and strike an average, will find that each prescription costs the druggist not more than a fraction of a cent. There is calomel, for instance. It is sold at 85 cents for 500 tablets; yet for five or ten tablets the druggist gets 10 cents. For rhubarb and soda, a staple prescription, the cost to the druggist is one-fifth of a cent, the charge to the patient, 10 cents. So, also, with bismuth, cheap stuff, which the druggist could sell with profit for a cent. The ordinary cough mixture costs only about one-fourth of a cent. Take muriate of ammonia, for instance. That is another staple prescription. It can be bought by wholesale for 20 cents a pound. Now, there are sixteen ounces to the pound, and in each ounce there are 480 grains. The ordinary cough medicine contains only about sixty grains. So with paregoric, ipecac, and wild cherry syrup, which go to make up the usual cough mixture.

"As many as 200 persons visit a dispensary daily. Say that each of these pays only 10 cents. That would be $20 a day, a large enough sum to pay for all the medicines and for the wages of employes. The amended law is only one step in the right direction. We are awaiting the date of its going into effect, and test cases will promptly be made. Dispensaries ought to be charitable affairs, not money-making schemes. People who establish them receive credit as philanthropists. Let them deserve that credit by really benefiting the poor, and not by permitting persons to advertise themselves as professors and to wring money out of poor people."

Battle of Harlem Heights.

The one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Harlem Heights will occur Saturday, Sept. 16. The residents of Harlem and Washington Heights are requested by the Washington Heights Society to hoist their colors on that day in honor of the famous battle, fough in 1776. Gen. Washington made his headquarters at the old Morris house, which is now occupied by Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.
To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

is indispensable to finest cookery, and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping. ROYAL BAKING POWDER makes hot bread wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. These are qualities peculiar to ROYAL BAKING POWDER alone.

Greatest of all in leavening strength.
Latest U. S. Government Food Report, Bulletin 13, page 599.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

OVERHEAD WIRES IN CITIES.

Electrical Power Company Gets Judgment for $6,000 for Conversion of Personal Property.

The Electrical Power Company's suit, begun nearly ten years ago, against New York City, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Board of Electrical Control to compel the restoration of its electric wires and appurtenances, which had then been removed, and $250,000 damages for the destruction of its electrical service in this city, was decided yesterday by Justice Russell in Supreme Court, Special Term.

A preliminary injunction obtained by the company in 1880 restraining interference with its wires was dissolved in July, 1891. The plaintiff claimed that after the dissolution of the injunction the defendants cut down and appropriated a large amount of its wires laid upon the housetops and across the streets in the city, thus destroying its electrical system and business. The question on the trial was practically reduced to whether the city should pay the damages occasioned by the destruction of the company's property, franchises, and good-will.

Justice Russell, in his opinion, after reciting the State laws upon the subject of erecting overhanging wires in cities, and the resolution of the Board of Electrical Control in October, 1888, stated that the presence of such wires in the thickly settled districts of this city had become the occasion of danger and disturbance.

"The presence of these overhead wires," he says, "prevented the proper use of fire ladders and poles, so necessary for use in the sudden emergencies of fires, besides being the occasion of danger to the firemen themselves, whose minds would be fully occupied with their immediate duty, and who might not be mindful of the proximity of electrical currents.

"It was therefore deemed essential to protect personal property against this subtle and powerful fluid in the thickly settled regions of the City of New York, while at the same time due encouragement should be given to the quasi-public service to be performed through the agencies of the electrical appliances furnishing light and power."

The company claimed that under authority given it in 1888 it had expended up to November, 1891, at least $250,000 in constructing its electrical system. When it was directed to remove its wires it obtained the injunction referred to. In May or June, 1891, the Fire Department cut down 6,000 feet of the wire on account of a fire then raging, and in November following the Public Works Commissioner cut down 30,000 feet more, the wire being taken to the corporation yard.

Justice Russell holds that the Commissioner of Public Works was justified in cutting the wires as he did, and that any inadequacy of the subways, into which the company had been directed to place its wires, did not ripen the user by the plaintiff, which was founded upon a limited consent, into an absolute right or franchise.

As to the liability of the city for the mere value of the wire and fixtures cut and removed, on the theory of conversion, Justice Russell says that if the city was justified up to the limit of the cutting, the wires and fixtures became personal property lying loosely upon the housetops, and only valuable as such at that place. If the further acts of the city formed a conversion, the damages resulting were those only arising from a conversion of personal property.

"I do not see," the Court says, "how the city could rightfully claim that the loose wires and fixtures lying upon the housetops, the right to the erection having been purchased by the company, became in any sense strays or obstructions within the meaning of the law giving the right to impound and sell at public auction as such. The city has sold these wires and presumably received the proceeds. I do not see why it should not account for their value.

"They were no longer dangerous after the cutting, and those extending over the streets from house to house could easily be gathered up without further interfering with them. If, therefore, they became obstructions, notice by the owners of the dwellings, or possibly by the city, might throw the burden upon the plaintiff to care for them. Such notice was not given. There is some difficulty in forming a judgment as to the value of the wires and fixtures and the evidence is meagre as to the quality, kind, value, and marketability.

"Considering, however, the evidence as it is, I place the value, including interest from the time of conversion, at the sum of $6,000. I do not include the wires removed by the Fire Department." The Court gives judgment against the city for $6,000 and dismisses the complaint, with costs, as against the other defendants.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEGLIGENCE OF MOTORMAN.—John Savage, who was an experienced motorman in the employ of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, was directed by the company's car dispatcher early on the morning of May 14, 1897, to take a car standing on the east-bound track, west, at Canarsie, when it was so foggy that a car could not be seen at a distance of more than fifteen or twenty feet. While this car was proceeding at the rate of four miles an hour, with its bell ringing continuously, a car proceeding east upon the east-bound track suddenly appeared about fifteen feet ahead. Savage was unable to stop his car in time to avoid a collision. In a suit brought by him against the company to recover damages for resulting personal injuries it appeared that the car which was in collision with his car had been dispatched west upon the west-bound track about twenty minutes earlier than his car, and that the motorman of the car, upon discovering that it had no fender, had switched it over to the east-bound track, and was returning to the car depot upon that track, as was required by a rule of the road in case of a defective equipment, with which rule the plaintiff was familiar. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, concurred in by Justices Cullen and Patch, has affirmed judgment for the defendant on dismissal of the complaint, holding that the conductor was guilty of negligence in taking out the car on the east-bound track on so foggy a morning, and this negligence was to be imputed to the plaintiff, whose fellow-servant he was. Justices Bartlett and Woodward dissented.

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NEGLIGENCE AND CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—The City of Buffalo employed one Bristow, an independent contractor, to transport the city garbage to a crematory, the contractor owning the teams and employing the drivers, and the city supplying the wagons. Cornelius Deane, who was the driver of a garbage wagon, got upon the pole of his wagon for the purpose of adjusting a strap not connected with the footboard, and while in this position the horses started and he grasped the reins with one hand and the footboard with the other. Owing to the unusual strain this placed upon the footboard, it broke at a point where it had been previously split, and caused Deane to fall to the ground. In his suit against the City of Buffalo for the injuries he sustained, the Fourth Appellate Division, before which tribunal a motion for a new trial on a case containing exceptions was ordered to be heard in the first instance, after dismissal of the complaint on the trial, has denied the motion and ordered judgment for the defendant, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that assuming the city to have been under an obligation to keep the wagon in a reasonably safe condition for the use for which it was designed, it could not be held liable for the breaking of the footboard, and while being used for a purpose for which it was not designated. The Court also held that it did not appear that the plaintiff was free from contributory negligence.

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ELECTRIC OPERATOR NOT A PUBLIC OFFICER.—The Police Board of the City of Rochester by a resolution adopted at a time when there was no statute creating or authorizing the creation of such an office, gave Louis W. Miller, an electrical operator of the city's police telegraph system, the title "Superintendent" of that system. Miller, in an action begun last February against George E. Warner and James D. Casey, individually and as such Police Commissioners, procured an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with him in the performance of his duties as Superintendent and from removing him. The Fourth Appellate Division, by Justice Follett, has reversed the order of the Monroe Special Term, denying a motion to vacate such injunction, holding that plaintiff was not a public officer, but a mere employe of the city, and could not maintain an equitable action to restrain the Commissioners from discharging him before the expiration of his term of service.

POST OFFICE CHARGES FRAUD.

Authorities Stop the Mail of Firms Accused of Engaging in "Green-Goods" Operations.

What the Post Office Inspectors claim to be the most complicated "green-goods" swindle with which they have had to deal in a long time was first made public yesterday by the issuance of fraud orders by Postmaster Van Cott, in accordance with instructions from the department at Washington, against the firms of Moore & Co. of 65 West Broadway and the Bonanza Jewelry Company of 1,822 Park Avenue. These firms have had lock-boxes in the Central Post Office, and up to within ten days ago it is alleged that they were doing a flourishing business and gathering in hundreds of dollars weekly from credulous "come-ons," by disposing of "green-goods" jewelry in a brand-new way.

Their method was to flood the country with alluring advertisements sent through the mails, in which they led people to believe that they were furnishing counterfeit money or money in some shape, while the "green goods" their circulars referred to were varieties of jewelry containing green stones or other small merchandise which could be said to answer the ambiguous description given in the circulars. The recipient of one of these catalogues considered it to be clever proof of "green-goods" men, and, it is alleged, if correspondence was opened and samples demanded by the prospective "come-on," the firms would send a genuine one-dollar bill for inspection. The dupe would then forward money for a considerable purchase and receive in return worthless jewelry or with green glass.

In this way the alleged swindlers claimed they were guilty of no infraction of the law, and boldly allowed the Post Office Inspectors to know that they were doing a flourishing business. This was the situation with which Inspectors McGinniss and Fisher were confronted a year ago, when they were first detailed on the case. The firms were then doing business under the name of F. E. Baker. Of late the Post Office authorities say that so frequent have been the changes in addresses and names of the firms that it was with the greatest difficulty that they could keep track of them.

Postmaster Van Cott ten days ago received orders from Washington directing their mail to be temporarily held pending investigation by the Inspectors. Sixty letters to Moore & Co. soon accumulated, and the Bonanza Company averaged twenty-five a day for some time, but yesterday this number had decreased to five.

The office of Moore & Co. at 65 West Broadway is on the second floor, in a little room scarcely large enough to hold a roll-top desk and one chair, the only furniture or other contents present, for that matter. On the door is painted the firm's name, followed by the word "Jewelry," and beneath this, in large letters, "Wholesale Only." Other occupants of the building said that the office was usually locked, and the man who came there never remained more than a few minutes.

STARVED WITH FUND IN BANK.

Mary Lyons, Long Considered Flushing's Poorest Resident, Dead.

Mary Lyons died yesterday in the public hospital at Flushing, L. I. For years she had been considered the poorest person in the village. Every day she was seen on the streets, soliciting alms and food. Last Monday she was found in the little hut which she called home, lying on a bed of rags, dying from starvation. When she was removed to the hospital a bank book was found among her possessions showing she had almost $1,000 on deposit.

The money which the woman left will be turned over to the Public Administrator. He will pay the expenses of the interment of the body in Mount St. Mary's Cemetery. The remainder of the money will be retained for possible claimants.

Dr. P. J. Nichols Hurt by Horse's Kick

Dr. Percival J. Nichols, the veterinarian of the Richmond Health Department, was removed to his home, at West New Brighton, yesterday in a serious condition, having been kicked by a horse, which he had been treating at Denker's farm. Dr. Nichols was kicked in the abdomen, and his life was saved by a large pump which he had in his hand, and which was broken

COTTON WAREHOUSE PLAN

To Save the Grower from Disastrously Low Prices.

CAPITALISTS BACK PLANTERS

Scheme Expected to Benefit All Concerned—The Statement of President John E. Searles.

The cotton planters of the South and certain capitalists of the East have started a concerted movement by which the product is to be held in warehouses throughout the South and not rushed hurriedly off to market as heretofore, choking the ways of trade with disastrous results to the planters themselves in the low prices which came of the market's congestion. The scheme is a simple one. The farmers will store their cotton in warehouses which the capitalists stand ready to build here and there throughout the cotton belt. They will get a warehouse certificate or receipt upon the delivery of the cotton to the warehouse companies, and on this receipt will borrow such money as they may require to bridge over the settlement period of the year, and will thus be enabled to await a more favorable turn of the market for the sale of the cotton.

The plan is not a new one, but the farmers have never before been in a position to operate it for the reason that it required an immense amount of capital, which they could not get behind the scheme. The local warehouse or Sub-Treasury plan originated by the Farmers' Alliance as a political movement was similar, but was dropped as being impossible of realization. It could not be adopted by the Government, but it has been found practicable by several capitalists who have signified their willingness to join with the farmers and systematize the marketing of the cotton crop.

The cotton growers of several of the States have already organized for the completion of the scheme in those States and there will be a convention of the allied cotton interests of the South at Atlanta Oct. 25 under the immediate auspices of the State Agricultural Association of Georgia.

John E. Searles, President of the American Cotton Company, is interested in the movement, as are also several others of like standing in the world of finance. When asked about the scheme yesterday, Mr. Searles said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There is a great deal in it this time. Heretofore such schemes on the part of the cotton growers have failed for several good reasons, and the planter has never yet found himself in position to command the price of his product. He has been forced to sell his cotton as soon as he could get it out of the field in order to raise money for his creditors. This necessarily meant a sacrifice oftentimes. The cotton was hurled into the market all in a great heap within the three months of the Autumn. The market was choked, prices went down because the legitimate rule of supply and demand had been set aside, the railways handled with difficulty the great bulk of traffic within so short a period, insurance was high, warehouses could not hold the crop—everything conspired to the cotton grower's disadvantage.

"Changes have come about. New processes of packing the cotton into round bales, smaller in size, and much more easily handled than the old-fashioned square bales have done much to make the local warehouse scheme feasible. Insurance on the cotton has been reduced by this round-bale system, and the capacity of the warehouse greatly increased. Capital is now ready to build these warehouses at places where the cotton production is considerable, and when they are built the planter may bring his cotton there take a certificate on its delivery, and negotiate that certificate wherever he pleases, for it will be as good as money anywhere. The farmer may borrow 80 per cent. of the value of his cotton at the market price, if he sees fit, or sell it outright to the warehouse on the spot.

"Such is the scheme that is being arranged to give the farmer a better showing in the marketing of his crop. It will, I assume, be discussed at the Atlanta convention, which I consider will be one of the most important meetings the cotton growers have held in the South for many a day."

Mr. Searles, when asked if he would attend the convention of the cotton planters, replied that it was quite probable that the American Cotton Company, or a company affiliating with it, would be represented in Atlanta.

"We are ready to enter into the local warehouse scheme with the farmers," resumed Mr. Searles, "and I am firmly convinced that it will in time completely revolutionize the method of marketing cotton. When the factories need cotton the warehouses will send it forth and the price will undoubtedly thus be raised.

"I was talking the other day with one of the leading cotton exporters of New Orleans, and he told me that when the new scheme gets fairly in working order he would derive great benefit from it, because he would not be forced to send his cotton off to Europe in great quantities and all at one period of the year. He will hereafter only send the product abroad when the demand for it becomes keen. The railroads will be benefited by the warehouse system, because they will not be taxed beyond their capacity to handle the crop in the 'rush' season, as it is called. In fact, everybody who has anything to do with the handling of the cotton crop will find advantages in the local warehouse scheme. Chief of all the farmer."

Mr. Searles said that he had investigated the conditions in the South recently with reference to the inauguration of this system of marketing cotton, and found everything in readiness for the plan. "The only obstacle in the way that came to my notice," said he, "is that in several States the laws are so shaped as not to give sufficient protection to the warehouse. But I believe all these will be smoothed down in time by the Legislatures of the various States. I suppose the Atlanta convention will take up this question."

There is great interest in the new plan of marketing cotton throughout the South and in the cities also where it is marketed. The Baltimore American says of it:

"The scheme, which could not have been adopted by the Government for various reasons, is not an impracticable one for capitalists. Cotton goods and other products, it is believed, can be handled by the companies at a profit to them and the producers. To do business of this kind on a large scale an enormous amount of money will be required. The concerns are said to be very strong financially, and practical men are interested in them. The manufacturers are of the opinion that the products can be stored at a low cost for insurance and storage, and that money can be advanced to the producers up to 80 per cent. of the market value of the goods at rates of interest from 4½ to 6 per cent. If this can be done the farmers and the companies can both reap a profit."

AMASA THORNTON ON TRUSTS.

His Predictions in the Event of Further Increase in Their Number—His Remedy Taxation.

Amasa Thornton's promised attack on the trusts has made its appearance. The author is a well-known lawyer and politician, and is a member of the Republican State Committee. He is one of those Senator Platt has experienced much trouble in curbing, and his frequent declarations against matters which are supposed to be held dear by the organization have caused much friction.

Mr. Thornton's work is entitled "The Problem, Its Evolution, and Solution." After discussing the wholesale formation of combinations which shut off the opportunity of the small capitalist to successfully carry on business, Mr. Thornton says:

"One of three things is certain to happen in our country:

"First—The continuation of the present movement which accelerates itself to such a degree that in the not-distant future the production and increase of wealth will be in the hands of a limited number of people with the resultant ownership of all wealth in their hands.

"Second—The breaking up of large business combinations and the limiting of the size of private fortunes by legal means.

"Third—The adoption by the people of State Socialism with the State owning all the wealth.

"Billions of dollars of artificial wealth have been created, wealth that a printer's press furnished, and which the producer and consumer have been expected to make valuable by their contributions.

"The small business man is disappearing. That is the worst feature of present conditions. In all our cities of any size he is being gradually forced to the wall. The process is slow, but is more rapid than five years ago, and is increasing in speed.

"Business in a few hands means that but a few men can be owners and that all others must be servants. One of the axioms of the business world used to be 'Competition is the life of trade.' Now it is 'Competition is the ruin of trade.' For the first time in history, capital engaged in business openly says that it must have things so arranged that the risk of the venture is removed, and to accomplish this a few men must control all business.

"The Socialistic idea being impracticable, and the trust idea being unpermissible, the limitation of wealth and the breaking up of enormous business trusts by proper and wise laws is the best thing for us to attain.

"The more people in a community who own their business and their homes the stronger it becomes. The community is not stronger by reason of a very great number of rich men it may have, but by a great number of men who are independent. That makes independent manhood, and independent manhood preserves the country from anarchy."

To remedy all the trust evils, Mr. Thornton thinks taxation is the desideratum. He favors a tax on department stores, a graduated property tax, a proper inheritance tax, and a graduated income tax.

NEW YORK SPORTSMEN BALKED.

Babylon's Town Board Refuses to Lease Cape Tree Island.

Edwin Thorne, George B. Magoun, and Walton Ferguson, three well-known Wall Street brokers who have fine Summer homes near Babylon, L. I., have long cherished a desire to obtain the lease of Cape Tree Island for a hunting preserve.

The Town Board of Babylon met yesterday and refused to grant a lease to the syndicate of millionaires which these men represent.

Cape Tree Island forms part of the public land of the town of Babylon. It has been used by the public without restrictions since the time the Indians roamed over it. During the Winter large quantities of wild fowl and deer are shot on the island. The desire of the New Yorkers to possess it was vigorously opposed by the residents who enjoy hunting on it. Mr. Magoun said he would continue the fight for the possession of the island.

EDGEWATER CRECHE NEEDS AID.

Summer Day Nursery Will Be Kept Open Until the End of the Month.

The Edgewater Creche, the Summer day nursery on the west bank of the Hudson, opposite Gen. Grant's tomb, received during August 3,857 mothers and children for rest and recuperation.

As a rule all the other fresh air charities have closed or are closing their work at the beginning of September and with the opening of the public schools, but the Creche keeps open doors till near the close of the month, and is about the only resource of the kind available for an outing for the feeble little ones during the warm days of the present month. Thus the drafts upon the hospitalities of the Creche during September are always considerable and its ministries are indispensable. It is therefore in need of continued support, for which it appeals. Contributions may be sent to F. Delano Weekes, President, 58 Wall Street, or Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The Creche acknowledges the following additional donations: Mrs. Donald Mackay, for pavilion, $666; for current expenses, Miss Emily Redmond, Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier, Samuel D. Babcock, and W. M. Kidder, $50 each; William C. Schermerhorn and Mrs. Elbert Adrian Brinckerhoff, $25 each; the Misses Peel, Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. C. M. de Suzzara-Verdi, Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie, $20 each; Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss and Miss Kate I. Thomas, $15 each; Dr. Benjamin Lord, W. S. Gurnee, Mrs. Mary A. Maxwell, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Miss Helen C. Butler, James Pyle & Sons, and Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, $10 each; Miss Alida R. Booth, $5; Mrs. Clinton E. Ford and "A Friend," $1 each

O'Neill's.

An Early Fall Offering of
Women's Tailor Made Suits.

Cheviot Serge and Gray Homespun Suits, with Fly Front Jacket, full lined with Taffeta, Circular Shape, Percaline lined Skirt,
9.98

Black Serge and Diagonal Cheviot Suits, new Box and Fly Front Jackets, Taffeta lined Habit and Plaited Back Skirts,
18.00

Diagonal Cheviot Suits, double breasted Box Front Jackets, new shape Skirt. Entire Suit lined with extra quality of Black Taffeta,
26.75

A Complete line of the new Silk Waists at very attractive prices.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

We have sold $3 derbys for years; and expect to sell them for years to come; and expect to keep on saying that they are as good as you can get, no matter where you go or what price you pay.

All the correct shapes and colors. $3.

Fall overcoats, suits, shoes and furnishings as well.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HALL ARISTOCRATS.

Pieces of rank and richness—the nobility of hall furniture.

Picturesque chairs with elaborate inlayings. Old German chairs, with spirited carvings in low relief. Settles with the severe simplicity of the ancient Greeks, and modern, cushion-piled settees. Decorative hall stands that give safe-keeping to hats and coats; inlaid hanging hat racks, in fact—always something correct at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST
NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Spellman's
CELEBRATED HATS
Are Worn by Correct Dressers.
Fall Styles Now Ready.
Best in Quality.
Lowest in Price.
Corner Park Row & Chambers St.
109, 111, 113 Park Row.
1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.

MADE FIRE ON PARLOR FLOOR.

Bennie Seigel Had Some Fun, but Later His Father Took a Hand.

Left alone for a little while yesterday morning six-year-old Bennie Seigel of 142 Suffolk Street decided to have some fun. Bennie's idea of a good time is a fire, and there was no reason why he should not have a nice one. His papa had just gone to work in a near-by sweatshop, while his mother was confined to her bed with her week-old baby.

Finding the box of matches, Bennie stole into the parlor. He made a little pile of torn paper under the sofa and piled some of the excelsior from that piece of furniture on the heap. Then he lighted it.

The fire was an instant success. In fact, it rather frightened Bennie, and he yelled for help. The flames spread quickly and the smoke filled all the rooms. Mrs. Seigel was just able to stagger out of the room and fall into the arms of a neighbor, who took care of her.

Michael Henry, a tenant on the same floor, tried to put the fire out, and was burned seriously about the hands and face. Then the firemen came and extinguished the blaze, but not before the furniture of the front and adjoining rooms had been destroyed.

Bennie's father came home, some of his fellow-workmen having told him of the fire. He had an immediate interview with his hopeful son, and at its conclusion the boy was convinced that fires in the front room are not always profitable.

Hawaiian Christians' Gift.

A member of the American Board is authority for the statement that the Christian people of the Hawaiian Islands have sent to this country a signed check, the amount blank, to pay the debt of that organization. Mr. D. Willis James, who is Vice President of the board, and who, it is said, will be elected President, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Charles M. Lamson, has just given $10,000 to the board. The new Vice President, it is said, will be the Rev. Henry Hopkins of Kansas City, a son of President Hopkins of Williams.

There is some political interest attaching to this gift from Hawaii. It was largely owing to the work of this board that Hawaii came to the point of dethroning its last Kanaka ruler. Long before the episode, in which President Cleveland figured, the actions of the last Queen were known to the American Board, and that knowledge was a factor in causing her to leave the First Congregational Church of Honolulu and turning Church of England communicant. The amount the Sandwich Islands Christians will have to pay will be, it is said, about $50,000. In addition, they have promised to undertake hereafter the support of their own work and to support a new work in one of the Philippine Islands.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. JACOB LITT ..... Proprietor
TO-MORROW NIGHT
THIS HOUSE REOPENS WITH THE GREAT EUROPEAN SUCCESS
THE GHETTO
The Company includes:
Joseph Haworth, Sydney Herbert, Emmett Corrigan, Sam Edwards, Robt. McWade, Grace Filkins, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Bijou Fernandez, R. Paton Gibbs, W. H. Pascoe.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all
NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard.
Mats. Sat'ys, 2:15. Extra Mats. (on 3) Dewey days.
THE MAN IN THE MOON!
Roof-Covered Vast Vaudeville. 150 Artists. Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe! Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, (Monday, Sept. 18, in Theatre.) American Début of MARGUERITE CORNILLE.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. ..... at 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
..... Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S Under the Management of ....Daniel Frohman.....
BEGINS AT 8 SHARP.
First Matinée Saturday, 2.
E. H. SOTHERN
.....and VIRGINIA HARNED.....
in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, 125th st. & 7th av. Every Evg. Wed. & Sat. Mat. LOUISE BEAUDET & 20 Europ. & Amer. Stars Next Week—Pauline Hall.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th Street—WILL OPEN SATURDAY, SEP. 10. Dagmar, Lauri, ADA COLLEY, Florizell, Ransone, OTHER STARS. Box Office now open.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW / The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Saturday. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. OPENS SATURDAY EVG. SEATS READY. Charles Frohman will present
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre.** Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St. EVGS. 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.
"A Successful Laugh-Loosener."—Evg. World.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c.
TO-NIGHT GRAND WAGNER PROGRAMME.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
VICTORIA THEATRE Rogers Bros. in Wall Street
Seat sale daily 9 A.M.—7 P.M.

KNICKERBOCKER, Next Monday, Sept. 18. *Broadway and 38th St. Seats now on sale.*
FRANCIS WILSON
In a New Opera Comique,
CYRANO de BERGERAC.

THE **DEWEY,** East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Dainty Duchess Co. A NIGHT at Manhattan Beach by Moonlight.

DEWEY PARADE.—Reservoir grand stand, 5th Av., 40th to 42d St. Reserved seats, $5; boxes holding six, $50. Now on sale at Tyson's, FIFTH AV. HOTEL.
Gilsey House. Telephone 682-18 Waldorf-Astoria.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Every Evg at 8 sharp. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
First Matinée Saturday at 2.

The Crowded Matinee Sat! CASINO! Greatest Success! The Rounders!
Roof To-night! Vaudeville! Concert, Theatre, Sun. Ngt! Rice's Summer Ngts!

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
MR. AND MRS. ROYLE. MINNIE DUPREE.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
THEATRE ALWAYS COOL.
THE SEASON'S SUCCESS. A YOUNG WIFE.

Victoria Roof Garden. LAST WEEK.
Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33 & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
WILLIE COLLIER in MR. SMOOTH. LAST 12 TIMES.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Frenchiest, Jolliest, Wittiest Farce the town has ever known!
IN PARADISE DON'T YOU MISS IT!

WALLACK'S. Last 3 Nights. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Evgs. 8:30.
A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.
Sept. 18, STUART ROBSON in THE GAIETY.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

Grand Opera House. James A. Herne's Great Play, **Hearts of Oak**
N'xt w'k, Thos. E. Shea, "The Man-o-Wars-man."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK ..... In The Last of the Romans.
Prices 25-50-75-$1. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

HARLEM Op. House. Kelcey—Shannon Co. In the Moth & the Flame Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Next Week—JULIA MARLOWE in COLINETTE.

Baseball, Polo Gds., To-day, 3:45 P. M.
CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES
Sept. 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
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